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**STATISTICS on  
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS for  
DELINQUENT CHILDREN  
1963**

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CHILDREN'S BUREAU  
DOCUMENTS SECTION



**STATISTICS ON  
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR  
DELINQUENT CHILDREN: 1963**

Prepared by

Duplain R. Gant

Juvenile Delinquency Studies Branch

Division of Research

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

**WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

**Children's Bureau**

**1964**



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## EXPLANATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

This report on public institutions for delinquent children (training schools) covers the fiscal year July, 1962 - June, 1963 for all but 37 of the training schools. For these 37, the period is either the calendar year 1962 or 1963, or some fiscal period used by the institution itself which overlaps with fiscal year 1962-63. It is the fourth published report based on data from a reporting system which grew out of the Children's Bureau special study of training schools in 1953.

The reporting system provides current annual data, on a uniform and nationwide basis, including information on the number of children in public training schools; the numbers committed and discharged; arrangements for care after discharge; number of institutional staff; and costs.

In some years a supplement to the regular report has been requested on a subject of special interest. In 1956, administrative and intake policies were studied.<sup>1</sup> A supplement to the 1958 report was requested on training school employees, including their characteristics, education, salaries, past experience, and length of employment. Information was also requested on personnel practices of the institutions, including such items as civil service or merit system coverage, working hours, vacation and sick leave.<sup>2</sup> In 1962, the supplement to the regular reporting concerned the administrative transfer of children from juvenile institutions to penal institutions. (A report on the data from the supplementary study of administrative transfer will be issued separately.)

The 1963 supplement to the regular report was suspended pending the recommendations of a planned conference on public training school reporting held in Washington, D.C. in the third quarter of fiscal 1964. The general purpose of this small group of representatives from the training school field was to review the reporting plan for public training schools in order to consider revisions and improvements wherever appropriate. Some of these suggestions have been incorporated in this year's reporting. Others will be considered in the future.

In this report a public training school is defined as a specialized children's institution operating under public auspices and serving delinquent children committed to it by the courts. It is a facility used primarily

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<sup>1</sup> Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children-1956. Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 48, 1956. 40 pp.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children-1958. Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 59, 1958. 48 pp.

to provide long-range treatment. Under this definition, the report includes forestry camps. It does not include such facilities as diagnostic and reception centers which are designed to determine the best course of treatment for the children referred to them, or detention homes which provide short-term care for children pending court decision.

According to information available to the Children's Bureau at the time this report was prepared, there were 235 public institutions for juvenile delinquents in the United States, including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This includes 144 State training schools (two Federal schools), 39 local training schools, and 52 forestry camps (one a Federal camp).<sup>3</sup>

Two hundred and thirty of the 235 public training schools for delinquent children provided information for this report. These included 140 State training schools, 38 local training schools, and 52 forestry camps. The 230 reporting institutions represent a 98 percent response.

National estimates for selected items are based on data reported by the 230 institutions together with information available from other sources. Comparisons between 1958, 1962 and 1963 are made for certain items based on comparable data for training schools that reported for all years. More detailed statistical data on the information in this report will be found in the appendix tables.

Of the children served by the schools reporting, 86 percent are in State institutions and 77 percent are boys. Consequently, most of the data in this report, as in previous years, are heavily influenced by these two factors. Although the local schools and forestry camps do not have a significant effect on the overall data, it will be noted that they show some marked differences in comparison with the State schools.

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<sup>3</sup>Excludes institutions or camps that are primarily for young adult offenders. Some locally-administered "camps" are included under local training schools since their programs are more comparable to such institutions than to forestry camps.



## LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

This statistical reporting system is based on uniform reporting definitions and concepts. To the extent the definitions and instructions are interpreted properly and followed accurately, the statistics collected from the institutions are uniform and comparable.

The data are summarized nationally and by geographic divisions<sup>4</sup> in the form of averages. As always, averages tend to conceal wide variations among individual institutions. As one correspondent has put it "...the attempt to gather nationwide statistics in a field in which state legislation and practice is so diversified as that to which your program is directed may, and often has concealed fundamental differences among the states...."

Most of the differences in data arise, however, not from the method of collecting the data but rather from factors influencing them--the size and geographical setting of the institution, its leadership, the scope and content of its program for care and treatment of children, the adequacy in quality and quantity of its personnel, its policies and range of choice in selecting children for admission, and the outside pressures to which it is subjected. For example, one institution, lacking in adequate professional services and facilities, will show a relatively low per capita cost of care; another, strong in such services and facilities, will show a high per capita cost. Similarly, an institution showing a relatively low returnee rate may have available to it a good aftercare supervision (parole) service enhancing the child's ability to adjust to the community; another institution, not having this service, may not fare so well in rehabilitating the juvenile.

In any regular national statistical reporting, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the kind of qualitative information that would help assess the variations among individual institutions. This can generally be accomplished only through intensive special study and evaluation.

The data from this reporting program can be most helpful if one accepts the fact that they are crude measurements. However, even in this form, the averages reflect some general characteristics of institutional programs thus enabling an individual institution to compare its own program with others and account for its variations and differences from the average. Since this can best be done by the individual institutions themselves, raw data for individual institutions are shown in the Appendix Tables A-C.<sup>5</sup>

Efforts to improve and refine these statistics are constantly in process. They are especially necessary in such difficult statistical measurements as per capita costs and returnee rate. In the meantime, the data should be used cautiously with full awareness of the methods by which they are collected, of the definitions used, and of their limitations.

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<sup>4</sup> See Appendix Table T, for States located in various geographic divisions.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes only two of the reporting institutions due to the lack of consent to publish raw data for individual institutions.



# STATISTICS ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN: 1963

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### About children

Approximately 38,500 children were living in public training schools for delinquent children on June 30, 1963. This is a slight decrease of about 1 percent from 1962, with no significant decrease occurring in any geographic division of the country.

The average length of stay of children in these institutions was 9.5 months; for boys, 9.2 months and for girls, 10.9 months. The length of stay did not change between 1962 and 1963 as determined by data from a comparable group of institutions reporting for both years.

A little over one-fourth (26 percent) of the children committed to the training schools during 1963 or returned to them during the year for violating aftercare regulations, had been admitted previously (returnee rate). A comparison of institutions reporting in both 1962 and 1963 indicates that the returnee rate did not change appreciably during this period.

Less than half (44 percent) of the public training schools had capacities of more than 150 (the maximum size generally recommended). Significantly, institutions with populations of less than 150 children continue to have the lowest returnee rate; this rate increased as the child population of the institution increased.

Less than one third of all public training schools were overcrowded in 1963. This is a decrease of about 16 percent from 1962. A corresponding decrease in the child population in the smaller institutions, less than 200 children, has influenced this decrease. However, almost all of the institutions with a capacity of 200-300 children and almost two-thirds of those with a capacity of 300 or more children were overcrowded in 1962 as well as 1963.

### About expenditures

An estimated \$125,000,000 was spent during the fiscal year 1963 by public institutions for juvenile delinquents. The average annual per capita operating expenditure for caring for a child was \$2,760, with considerable

variation among individual institutions and among different geographic divisions. (This figure represents the average cost of caring for a juvenile for a full year in the institution. However, since juveniles remain in the institution on the average of 9.5 months, the cost for the average stay in the institution amounts to \$2,185).

## About personnel

Training school staff turnover continues to be high. Over one-fifth of all employees left their jobs in 1963; the majority of these were treatment and educational personnel.

There was an average of 2.3 children in the institutions on June 30, 1963 for every full-time employee (administrative, treatment, educational, operational, and maintenance).

## CHILDREN SERVED

### Children in the institutions

Approximately 38,500 children were living in public training schools for delinquent children on June 30, 1963. Relating this number of children to the total child population 10 through 17 years--the age group of most children in institutions--it amounts to a rate of about 150 per 100,000 child population. The rate by division is shown in table 1.

While these figures show differences among geographic divisions in the proportions of children who are in public training schools, it should not be inferred that such differences exist in the rates of delinquency. To a

Table 1.--Rate of children in institutions, per 100,000 child population, by geographic division, 1963

Geographic division	Rate per 100,000 child population (10 through 17 years of age)
All divisions.....	149.8
New England.....	144.9
Middle Atlantic.....	88.8
South Atlantic.....	187.1
East South Central.....	163.6
East North Central.....	104.5
West South Central.....	125.7
West North Central.....	160.6
Mountain.....	260.6
Pacific.....	244.9



considerable extent the rates for children in training schools reflect differences among the individual States in their community resources and services for children, and the choices available to the court when it reaches a decision regarding the child who has come in conflict with the law. Many local courts have no well-developed probation services or public or voluntary agencies available in the community to which they can refer children for help. In such instances, the court must refer children to the public training school since it is the only resource available. In some States children may be committed to voluntary institutions for delinquent children with provision for paying for their care out of public funds, and this is not reflected in this report of public training schools.

The number of delinquent children that can be taken care of by an institution is limited by the size and capacity of the physical plant. Overcrowding is a critical and persistent problem. If a State has not made progress in expanding its facilities to meet increased needs, a comparatively low rate of children in institutions may reflect mainly the limitations of existing physical plants. On the other hand, a high rate may include the additional children accommodated by new building programs and the expansion of existing facilities for children in need of institutional treatment and care.

In 1963, for the first time since the initiation of this reporting plan (1953), the number of children in institutions decreased from the previous year although the number of institutions serving delinquent children continued to increase. The overall decrease between 1962 and 1963 for the country was slight - about 1 percent, while at the same time the child population, aged 10 through 17, increased by about 4 percent. This is a reversal of the trend noted in the past decade where the number of children in institutions not only increased each year but the increase generally exceeded that of the child population. This decrease in population in public training schools may reflect a growing trend toward expanded use of reception and diagnostic facilities which are excluded in this report. This is further evidenced by the increasing numbers of such facilities throughout the country and the tendency for more States to organize their institutional services along strong centralized lines with the reception and diagnostic center as the hub of the operation. For this reason and in keeping with recent recommendations from our advisory group, subsequent reporting is strongly being considered to include reception and diagnostic facilities.

## Children admitted and discharged

Although almost all children are originally committed to an institution by court order, those coming into an institution during a given period include some who are admitted or readmitted for other reasons. Children



may still be under the legal custody of a training school or parent agency<sup>6</sup> while they are receiving care and supervision outside the institution from the staff of the training school, the parent agency, or some other agency. Legal custody may be returned to the parents with limitations on their power, so that the child may continue to receive supervision from the training school or parent agency in his own home. These children, who are in a status of "aftercare," are still the responsibility of the parent agency or institution and may be returned to an institution for violation of aftercare regulations or for other reasons, such as the need for medical care, the need for further adjustment in an institutional setting, or a contemplated change in placement.

For purposes of this report, children coming into an institution were subdivided into four groups: (1) those received directly from court commitment; (2) those returned for violation of aftercare; (3) those returned from aftercare for other reasons such as for medical care or change in placement plans; and (4) those delinquent children transferred from another facility or type of care.

Over half (53 percent) of the children were admitted to the institutions by court commitment. About 10 percent were returned for violation of aftercare. Close to 37 percent came into the institutions through transfers. This happened more frequently in the West North Central and Pacific divisions where some of the States have parent agencies to which delinquent children are committed by court. In such States, transfers between institutions occur frequently in accordance with treatment needs.

Of the children discharged from the reporting institutions during 1963, over 5 out of 10 were placed in aftercare with provisions for their supervision in the communities to which they were released. Over 3 out of 10 were released for other reasons including transfers to other facilities or types of care. About 1 out of 10 were discharged outright directly from the institution. This number would include the children who reached the maximum age limit of the institution.

## Sex of children

A little over three-fourths of the children in the training schools and forestry camps were boys. This proportion has not changed since data first

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<sup>6</sup> A parent agency is defined as an agency of State government which has responsibility by statute for a comprehensive program for the care and treatment of delinquent children. This may be a department of welfare, a youth authority, or a department of agencies and institutions.

became available in 1953. The proportion of boys to girls is about the same as the proportion appearing in delinquency cases in juvenile courts (when traffic cases are excluded).

The proportion of boys ranged from 67 to 86 percent in the various geographic divisions in 1963. Eighty-three percent of the children in local training schools were boys, and all the youths in the forestry camps were boys.

## Returnees

In 1963, over one-fourth (26 percent) of those children committed by courts to the training schools or returned to them during the year for violating aftercare regulations, had been previously committed at some time or other. Of these returnees, nearly 6 out of 10 were returned for violation of aftercare regulations.

Individual institutions varied widely in the proportion of children returning to them. Eighteen percent of the schools had a returnee rate of under 10 percent; 18 percent had a rate of 50 percent or over.

The returnee rate is higher among the larger institutions than among the smaller ones, and this rate tends to decrease as the size of the institution decreases. The median<sup>7</sup> returnee rates of the various size institutions are shown in table 2.

Table 2.--Returnee rate, by capacity of institution, 1963

Capacity of institution	Returnee rate (median)
Less than 150 children.....	17.1
150-299 children.....	28.6
300 or more children.....	34.4

These data may have particular significance in evaluating the recommended standard of limiting the capacity of an institution of 150 children.<sup>8</sup> But while the data show that in general the larger institutions have a higher rate of return, other factors besides size of institution may affect these

<sup>7</sup> The median is defined as the value which divides a statistical distribution into two equal parts--one-half falling below the median and one-half exceeding the median.

<sup>8</sup> Institutions Serving Delinquent Children--Guides and Goals, Children's Bureau Publication No. 360, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962, p. 33.

rates. Some of these factors are related to differences in the administration of treatment programs and in the practices of institutions and agencies regarding the return of children. For example, the staffing situation of the schools and the extent to which they are caring for more children than their intended capacity may have an effect on these rates. In addition, family relationships, public attitudes, job opportunities, school adjustments, leisure-time facilities, and a host of other factors in the home and community may spell the difference between success and failure of the released youth.

## Runaways

For every 100 children served during 1963 by the institutions, there were close to 11 occurrences of children running away.<sup>9</sup> This runaway rate<sup>10</sup> is lower than it was in 1956 and 1958 but almost the same as in 1962 for all institutions reporting. However, local institutions showed a substantial decrease in the number of runaways in 1963 as compared with 1962 as indicated in table 3:

Table 3.--Runaway rate, by type of institution, 1956, 1958, 1962 and 1963

Type of institution	Runaway rate <sup>a</sup>			
	1956	1958	1962	1963
All institutions.....	16.8	12.5	10.0	10.7
State institutions.....	15.3	11.0	8.6	9.5
Local institutions.....	42.1	41.2	53.7	33.5
Forestry camps.....	11.1	8.4	8.6	8.0

<sup>a</sup> For those institutions reporting all years.

<sup>9</sup>For the purposes of this report, a runaway is considered one who in his efforts to willfully truant from the institution actually leaves the physical custody and control of the institution, regardless of how long he is absent without official permission.

<sup>10</sup>The runaway rate is the number of occurrences of children running away divided by the total number of children served by the institutions during the reporting period. It reflects the number of times any one child may have run away during the period.

Every training school and forestry camp has to face the runaway problem. However, the number of runaways is not necessarily a measure of the effectiveness of a program. Actually, a low number of runaways may indicate a poor treatment program and an overemphasis on custody.<sup>11</sup>

This perennial problem of runaways has caused constant concern of training school administrators. Exploratory research studies by some State training schools have been conducted "to find out which elements in the institution program stimulated or abetted the impulse to run, and to discover the reasons for the susceptibility of boys to those flight-stimulating elements."<sup>12</sup> However, to date, there has been no major breakthrough in understanding the runaway problem.

Institutions in 1963 experienced a wide variation in the proportion of runaways. Almost one-fifth of the institutions had a runaway rate of 20 percent or more, some as high as 90 percent or over. About one-eighth of the institutions had a rate less than 2.5 percent.

Length of stay

On the average, children who were placed in aftercare or discharged outright directly from the institutions had been in the institution for 9.5 months. The average length of stay for boys was 9.2 months as compared with 10.9 months for girls. As shown in table 4, the average length of stay in forestry camps was shorter than in State and local training schools:

Table 4.--Average length of stay, by type of institution, 1963

Type of institution	Average length of stay
	(months)
All institutions.....	9.5
State institutions.....	9.7
Local institutions.....	8.6
Forestry camps.....	7.9

<sup>11</sup> Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 109 (See footnote 8.)  
<sup>12</sup> Stanley Levine, Runaways and Research in the Training School, Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Vol. 8, No. 1, January, 1962, p. 40.



Most of the children in training schools and forestry camps are sent there for an indeterminate period. However, the length of time a child stays in an institution is influenced by a number of factors. For example, the institution may be forced to consider criteria other than the child's readiness for release, such as his having reached the maximum age served, the decision that nothing more can be done for him, or population pressures.<sup>13</sup> A recent publication of the Department of Institutions of the State of Washington further elaborates on this point: "If a juvenile's unacceptable behavior is simply a reaction to a temporary crisis in his home, the elapse of only a few days or weeks may enable him to return home with reasonable assurance of successful adjustment. However, the juvenile delinquent's behavior usually results from years of neglect, abuse, or improper socialization. In such cases, months or even years of treatment may then be required before he can return to his community with any degree of assurance that his behavior will be acceptable. Months of casework often are required in the attempt to prepare a family for the return of their child after his institutionalization, or to find an adequate foster home if the juvenile has no satisfactory home. It has often been necessary to release juveniles before sufficient changes in attitude and adequate preparation in the community have been completed."<sup>14</sup>

Consequently, institutions vary considerably in the time they keep a child. A little over one-third of the training schools and forestry camps kept children 8 months or less. In contrast, 7 percent kept their children for a year and a half or more. The median length of stay ranged from 7 months in the New England division to about 10 months in the Mountain division. Institutions serving only white or both white and nonwhite children kept them for a shorter period of time than those serving only nonwhite children.

## Capacities of the institutions

Training school administrators, in general, feel that "experience has demonstrated that it is difficult to operate an effective treatment program for delinquent children in a large institution. The administration of a big training facility, like that of any other big organization, tends to become complex, cumbersome, and to some extent impersonal, with direction and leadership of the institution separated from the children by various levels of staff. The maximum capacity recommended for a training school is 150 children."<sup>15</sup> It has been found that in smaller institutions it is possible to provide an atmosphere in which both the children and the staff benefit in carrying out a treatment and training program.

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<sup>13</sup> Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 134 (See footnote 8.)

<sup>14</sup> Research Review, Department of Institutions, State of Washington No. VII, December, 1963, p. 16.

<sup>15</sup> Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 33. (See footnote 8.)



Less than half (43 percent) of the total institutions reporting--State schools, local schools, and forestry camps--met this criterion. More of the institutions serving only boys than of those serving only girls had capacities of 150 or over--41 percent of the boys' as compared with 37 percent of the girls' institutions. Seventeen out of the 20 institutions serving both boys and girls had capacities of 150 or more children.

Over three-fifths (61 percent) of the State training schools had capacities exceeding 150 children. Local schools had much lower capacities, with only 10 percent caring for 150 or more children. Forestry camps had capacities ranging from 20 to 110, with the majority serving less than 50 children.

## Occupancy

In 1963 almost 6 out of 10 institutions had an occupancy rate of more than 90 percent of their capacity, while more than 3 out of 10 institutions were housing more children than their stated capacity. An occupancy rate of more than 100 percent obviously means overcrowding with its resulting adverse effects and pressures on both children and institutional staff. Yet for those institutions reporting in the years 1956, 1958, 1962, and 1963, the number with an occupancy rate of more than 100 percent increased from 35 to 55 by 1962 and remained the same for 1963. Table 5 shows the percent of overcrowdedness by type of institution for 1956, 1958, 1962, and 1963:

Table 5.--Percent of institutions having an occupancy rate of more than 100 percent, by type of institution, 1956, 1958, 1962 and 1963

Type of institution	Percent overcrowded <sup>a</sup>			
	1956	1958	1962	1963
All institutions.....	27.8	40.5	44.7	44.7
State institutions.....	32.3	47.5	47.0	44.0
Local institutions.....	0.0	7.7	20.0	12.5
Forestry camps.....	21.4	21.4	46.2	59.0

<sup>a</sup> For those institutions reporting all years.

Overcrowding is worst in the largest institutions. One-third of the institutions with a capacity of 200-300 children and over half of those with a capacity of 300 or more children had occupancy rates of more than 100 percent. The rates were high for institutions caring for boys only, for those serving only nonwhite children, and for those serving white and nonwhite children.

## Aftercare

The recognized goal of institutions for delinquents is to re-educate and rehabilitate the children under their care so that when they leave the institution they will be able to make a healthy and successful adjustment to society. Experience has shown that the rehabilitation process cannot be accomplished completely within the institution. A recent annual report of the Texas Youth Council aptly points out: "Such training must be followed by effective supervision in the community to which the child is released from the School. Constructive progress made while in the Training School is frequently lost within the first few weeks after release on parole, and both the money and efforts expended are a total loss to the State as well as to the child."<sup>16</sup>

When a child leaves an institution his treatment often continues through individualized help and supervision in adapting to the family and community to which he returns. Based on the data available, close to 33,000 children were receiving such aftercare supervision on June 30, 1963. By far the largest proportion of these children (86 percent) were being supervised by the institution or parent agency (the State agency responsible for the overall comprehensive program for the care and treatment of delinquent children). This proportion was more than 95 percent in the New England, Pacific and Middle Atlantic divisions, over 90 percent in the East North Central division, over 80 percent in the South Atlantic, West North Central, and Mountain division; 76 percent in the East South Central and 62 percent in the West South Central division. Where children were not being supervised by the institution or parent agency, most were receiving aftercare from welfare or probation departments, with a very small percentage (about one percent) receiving aftercare from voluntary agencies.

Of all children receiving aftercare under the supervision of institutions or parent agencies, 46 percent were in their own or relatives' homes, about 5 percent were in foster or boarding homes, and the rest in other miscellaneous places.

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<sup>16</sup> Annual Report of the Texas Youth Council to the Governor, fiscal year ended August 31, 1962.

The difference in the proportion of children receiving aftercare supervision from the institution or parent agency, by type of institution is shown in the following table:

Table 6.--Percent of children in aftercare status under care or supervision of institution or parent agency, by type of institution, 1963

Type of institution	Percent in aftercare under supervision of institution or parent agency
All institutions.....	73.5
State institutions.....	77.5
Local institutions.....	46.0
Forestry camps.....	50.0

## EXPENDITURES

Public institutions for juvenile delinquents are estimated to have spent a total of about \$125,000,000 during the fiscal year 1963 for operating costs as well as capital outlay. This is about 3 percent more than expenditures for the 1962 fiscal year and reflects expenditures made for several newly established institutions as well as a general increase in operating costs in 1963 as compared with 1962. Total operating costs increased about 4 percent for institutions reporting in both years (see table 7).

Table 7.--Percent change in operating expenditures between 1962 and 1963, by type of institution

Type of institution	Percent change in operating expenditures, 1962-1963 <sup>a</sup>		
	Total	Salaries and wages	Other
All institutions.....	+4	+4	+4
State institutions.....	+2	+4	-2
Local institutions.....	+13	+6	+37
Forestry camps.....	+21	+13	+42

<sup>a</sup> For those institutions reporting both years.

Expenditures for current operations accounted for about 90 percent of the total money spent in 1963. This included the costs of salaries and wages, food and clothing, office and household supplies, and minor building repairs. The remaining 10 percent was spent for capital improvements.

Seventy-three percent of the money for current operations was used for salaries and wages. This proportion ranged from 64 percent in the East South Central division to 78 percent in the Middle Atlantic and the New England divisions.

Institutions serving both boys and girls spent proportionately less for salaries and wages than institutions serving boys only or girls only.

Again, this year as in 1962, the schools serving only nonwhite children used less of their funds for salaries and wages than other institutions. The proportions were as follows:

	Percent of operating costs used for salaries and wages
Institutions serving:	
Boys only . . . . .	73
Girls only . . . . .	76
Boys and girls . . . . .	68
White only . . . . .	68
Nonwhite only . . . . .	63
White and nonwhite . . . . .	72

The extent to which a division's economic resources are used to finance public institutions for delinquent children can be expressed by how much a division spends for these institutions for every \$10,000 of the division's personal income. Personal income is the current income from all sources received by the residents of each State, and is widely accepted as an index of relative economic capacities of the States. The operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children per \$10,000 of personal income (a measure of fiscal effort) is shown in table 8. The data are based on operating costs only, and exclude capital outlays.

Although two divisions may make the same fiscal effort, their total operating expenditures can differ widely. While the New England and the West North Central divisions, for example, made almost equal fiscal efforts in 1963, the New England division spent about 23 percent less than the West North Central division while its per capita operating expenditures were about 18 percent more (see table 9). For the same reason a lesser fiscal effort in a wealthy division may yield a larger absolute amount for operating expenditures than a greater effort in a poor division.



Table 8.--Estimated total operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children, personal income, and expenditures per \$10,000 of personal income, by geographic division, 1963

Geographic division <sup>a</sup>	Total operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children (estimated)	Personal income (millions) <sup>b</sup>	Expenditure per \$10,000 of personal income
All divisions.....	\$113,565,000	\$439,661	\$2.58
New England.....	7,141,000	28,456	2.51
Middle Atlantic.....	16,186,000	97,359	1.66
South Atlantic.....	13,877,000	36,195	3.83
East South Central.....	7,879,000	36,469	2.16
East North Central.....	18,685,000	92,737	2.01
West North Central.....	8,778,000	35,383	2.48
West South Central.....	7,544,000	35,305	2.14
Mountain.....	5,064,000	10,245	4.94
Pacific.....	28,411,000	67,512	4.21

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

<sup>b</sup> Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, August 1963, table 1, p. 9.

Table 9.--Per capita operating expenditures, by geographic division, 1963

Geographic division	Per capita operating expenditures
All divisions.....	\$2,760
New England.....	3,463
Middle Atlantic.....	4,044
South Atlantic.....	2,109
East South Central.....	1,505
East North Central.....	3,465
West North Central.....	2,933
West South Central.....	1,669
Mountain.....	2,969
Pacific.....	3,226



## Per capita operating expenditures

Per capita operating expenditures are computed in this study by dividing the total operating expenditures by the average daily population of the institution during the year.<sup>17</sup>

The East South Central division compares very favorably with other divisions in its fiscal effort toward public institutions for delinquent children. Although this is true, table 9 shows that this division has the lowest per capita operating expenditures. The Mountain division has the best fiscal effort and the fifth highest per capita; while the Middle Atlantic division, although having a very poor fiscal effort, shows up at the top in the per capita operating expenditures.

Individual institutions vary considerably in their per capita operating expenditures. About 2 out of 10 of the training schools and forestry camps had a per capita operating expenditure of under \$1,500 while almost 4 out of 10 had a per capita of as much as \$3,000 or over. This variation is evident even within divisions. For example, in both the West South Central and East North Central divisions the range extends from under \$300 to over \$4,000 and in the Middle Atlantic division the per capita operating expenditures range from under \$2,000 to over \$8,000.

The institutions serving both boys and girls spent less per child than those serving boys only or girls only. Likewise, the institutions serving only nonwhite children spent less than those serving white children only or both white and nonwhite children. The differences are shown below:

	Per capita operating expenditure
Institutions serving:	
Boys only . . . . .	\$2,707
Girls only . . . . .	3,274
Boys and girls . . . . .	2,064
White only . . . . .	1,865
Nonwhite only . . . . .	1,425
White and nonwhite . . . . .	3,009

The average annual per capita operating expenditure for caring for a child was \$2,760 for the 230 reporting institutions in 1963. In 1962 it

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<sup>17</sup>It should be emphasized that per capita expenditures are based only on those expenditures paid for by the institutions out of their allotted budget. Expenditures of other agencies made on behalf of the children in the institutions are not included, and until the extent of this factor is known, per capita expenditures should be used with caution.

was \$2,625 for the 226 reporting institutions. Table 10 presents the percentage change by type of institution when comparing those training schools and forestry camps that reported for both years.

While operating expenditures decreased by about 8 percent between 1962 and 1963, there was a corresponding decrease in the average daily child population of about 12 percent. This resulted in about a 4 percent increase in per capita operating expenditures for all institutions between 1962 and 1963.

Table 10.--Percent change in per capita operating expenditures between 1962 and 1963, by type of institution

Type of institution	Percent change in per capita operating expenditures <sup>a</sup>
All institutions.....	+4
State institutions.....	+2
Local institutions.....	+6
Forestry camps.....	+40

<sup>a</sup> For those institutions reporting both years.

## PERSONNEL

Public institutions for delinquent children are attempting to provide services which are among the most difficult to administer in the entire child welfare field. In order to perform these services, the primary requirement is personnel that is adequate both in quality and quantity. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of having well-qualified personnel working with children.

### Staff available

An estimated 17,000 full-time employees were being paid for by public institutions for delinquent children in 1963--an increase of 2 percent since 1962. This small increase may be due partly to new institutions reporting for the first time this year. In addition, an estimated 780 part-time employees--76 percent of them treatment and educational personnel--were on

the payrolls of institutions. Some institutions also have full or part-time treatment and educational staff members being paid for by other agencies. In 1963, this category included an estimated 375 full-time and 80 part-time treatment and educational employees being paid for by some agency other than the institution itself. Taking into consideration all the personnel, there were approximately 17,375 full-time employees, and about 860 part-time employees.

In every type of institution, treatment and educational personnel (which includes cottage personnel) were the predominant group, as indicated in table 11.

Table 11.--Percent distribution of employees, by type of employee, and by type of institution, June 30, 1963

Type of institution	Total	Percent distribution of employees		
		Adminis- trative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance
All institutions.....	100.0	10.5	60.8	28.7
State institutions.....	100.0	9.8	62.7	27.5
Local institutions.....	100.0	15.1	46.6	38.3
Forestry camps.....	100.0	16.1	47.8	36.1

In general, the proportion of all personnel (treatment and educational, administrative, and operational and maintenance) remained about the same between 1962 and 1963. Divisionally, the proportion of treatment and educational personnel ranged from 67.7 percent in the Pacific division to 47.2 percent in the East North Central division, which had a larger proportion of its employees (41 percent) in operational and maintenance jobs.

The number of vacancies reported by the institutions decreased by about 75 from 1962 to 1963. In both years, the vacancies were predominantly in the treatment and educational positions. In 1962 the highest percentage of vacancies occurred in the Pacific division, and the lowest percentage in the Mountain division, while in 1963 the highest percentage of vacancies was in the South Atlantic division and the lowest percentage was in the West South Central division.

## Staff turnover

Turnover of staff is a nationwide concern. Filling jobs and keeping them filled is a difficult problem. One fifth (20 percent) of all employees in institutions for delinquent children left their jobs in 1963. Two out of three of these were treatment and educational personnel. The separation rate was the highest in the East North Central division; in institutions having a child population of less than 100; in those serving boys only; and in those institutions serving both white and nonwhite children. As a result of the separation rate, at any given time, new employees constitute a substantial proportion of the total number of institutional employees.

On June 30, 1963, as many as 23.9 percent of all employees in training schools and forestry camps had been in their jobs less than one year. The accession rate was also highest in the East North Central division, in institutions serving boys only, and in those serving white children only. Institutions with a child population of 100-149 had the highest accession rate.

## Ratio of children to staff

In 1963 the child-employee ratio was about 2.3, that is, there were 2.3 children in the institutions on June 30, 1963, for every full-time employee (administrative, treatment, educational, operational, and maintenance). This ratio of children to employees was slightly lower than in 1962. While only a crude measure of the availability of staff, this ratio is useful in presenting an overall comparison of the staffing in the institutions.

The child-employee ratio 2.3 is based on the filled positions on the institution payrolls. When the full-time employees being paid by some other agency are added to the staff, the child-employee ratio decreases to 2.25. If all the vacancies were filled, then the child-employee ratio would drop to 2.19. Apparently the rate is not appreciably influenced even by the most favorable staffing situation.

Institutions serving girls only had a lower ratio (fewer children per staff members) than those serving boys only, or both boys and girls. The institutions serving only nonwhite children had a higher ratio than those serving white children only or both white and nonwhite children. The Middle Atlantic division reported the lowest child-employee ratio (1.5) and the highest ratio (3.7) was reported by the East South Central division.



One hundred thirty-one of the 230 institutions reported no vacancies on their staff. Of the institutions reporting no personnel vacancies, about three-fifths had a child-employee ratio as high as 3.1 or over. Since these institutions have no vacancies, there seems to be little prospect of lowering their child-employee ratios. The situation is particularly distressing for those institutions which have exceptionally high child-employee ratios.

On the other hand, if the child-employee ratio is computed on the total number of children served rather than the average daily child population, the ratio would be about 6.7. That is, there were 6.7 children served by the institutions for every full-time employee (administrative, treatment, educational, operational, and maintenance.) This alternative method of calculating child-employee ratio based on the total number of children served, is preferred by some administrators in the training school field. When the full-time employees being paid by some other agency are added to the staff, this child-employee ratio decreases to 6.5.



## **APPENDIX TABLES**

Data in the following tables are limited to the 230 public institutions for delinquent children that reported for the fiscal year 1963.

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State schools by State	Children in institutions (June 30, 1963)			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institution			
				Total	Com- mitted by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admis- sions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in after- care	Other releases
	Total	Boys	Girls									
ALABAMA:												
Boys' Industrial School.....	162	162	---	335	181	49	---	105	300	176	---	124
State Training School for Girls.....	74	---	74	43	---	5	---	4	60	2	51	7
Industrial School for Negro Children	380	296	84	361	230	31	---	---	210	---	210	---
ARIZONA:												
State School.....	368	368	---	610	450	160	---	---	527	91	385	51
ARKANSAS:												
Training School for Boys.....	128	128	---	248	186	61	1	---	241	21	211	9
Fargo Training School for Negro girls	98	---	98	98	98	---	---	---	32	32	---	---
CALIFORNIA:												
Fred C. Nelles School for Boys.....	420	420	---	1,201	---	88	---	1,113	1,127	---	667	460
Fricot Ranch School for Boys.....	217	217	---	468	---	6	---	462	465	---	192	273
Paso Robles School for Boys.....	447	447	---	940	---	51	---	889	901	1	767	133
Preston School of Industry.....	828	828	---	1,782	---	200	---	1,582	1,712	4	1,345	363
Los Guiluecos School for Girls.....	253	---	253	447	---	43	---	404	443	1	306	136
Ventura School for Girls.....	203	---	203	809	---	84	---	725	643	---	445	198
Youth Training School.....	1,075	1,075	---	1,684	---	150	---	1,534	1,553	---	1,316	237
COLORADO:												
Lookout Mountain School for Boys.....	300	300	---	690	340	350	---	---	661	50	600	11
Mount View Girls' School.....	159	---	159	174	135	21	18	---	203	6	170	27
Federal Correctional Institution <sup>b</sup> ....	449	449	---	392	277	13	---	102	423	2	208	213
CONNECTICUT:												
School for Boys.....	213	---	213	259	182	41	8	28	251	---	219	32
Long Lane School.....	164	---	164	160	93	56	10	1	139	3	135	1
DELAWARE:												
Ferris School for Boys.....	94	94	---	373	179	---	14	180	364	9	128	227
Wood Haven Kruse School for Girls....	52	---	52	187	36	7	3	141	198	---	48	150
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:												
Children's Center <sup>c</sup> .....	504	440	64	959	694	90	93	82	673	8	652	13
National Training School for Boys <sup>b</sup> ...	353	353	---	578	326	10	204	38	610	90	130	390
FLORIDA:												
School for Boys (Marianna).....	803	803	---	830	822	---	---	8	849	817	---	32
School for Girls (Ocala).....	127	---	127	176	161	---	---	15	164	141	---	23
School for Boys (Okeechobee).....	379	379	---	500	497	---	---	3	493	483	---	10
School for Girls (Forest Hill) <sup>d</sup> .....	129	---	129	182	180	---	---	2	174	165	---	9
GEORGIA:												
Training School for Boys <sup>e</sup> .....	290	290	---	518	272	24	---	222	499	1	227	271
Training School for Boys (Augusta) <sup>e</sup> ..	171	171	---	551	380	37	---	150	551	7	353	191
Training School for Girls (Atlanta)...	97	---	97	76	73	3	---	---	105	19	84	2
Training School for Girls <sup>f</sup> .....	42	---	42	33	34	2	---	---	33	3	29	1
HAWAII:												
Youth Correctional Facility.....	188	112	76	171	96	52	19	4	183	25	136	22
IDAHO:												
Industrial Training School.....	181	127	54	491	187	81	23	200	485	19	254	210
ILLINOIS:												
Industrial School for Boys.....	200	200	---	376	328	---	---	48	272	5	179	88
State Training School for Boys.....	613	613	---	2,736	1,618	---	---	1,118	2,638	10	1,221	1,407
State Training School for Girls.....	220	---	220	236	173	---	---	63	282	5	213	64
INDIANA ---												
Boys School.....	736	736	---	883	658	225	---	---	892	119	773	---
IOWA:												
Training School for Boys.....	228	228	---	2,044	323	117	16	1,588	2,002	16	411	1,575
Training School for Girls.....	82	---	82	171	108	14	11	38	164	4	125	37
KANSAS:												
Boys' Industrial School.....	184	184	---	381	180	12	4	185	343	31	66	246
State Industrial School for Girls....	88	---	88	79	56	9	2	12	78	16	47	15
KENTUCKY:												
Kentucky Village.....	412	327	85	781	562	212	---	7	715	4	678	33
LOUISIANA:												
Training Institute for Boys.....	314	314	---	434	335	99	---	---	433	142	291	---
State Industrial School for Girls....	95	---	95	156	100	45	11	---	159	42	105	12
Industrial School for Colored Youth..	615	464	151	950	649	301	---	---	749	147	600	2
MAINE:												
Boys Training Center.....	191	191	---	258	197	35	21	5	262	25	198	39
Stevens Training Center.....	93	---	93	106	75	19	10	2	109	11	78	20

See footnotes at end of table.



MENT CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1963, BY STATE SCHOOLS<sup>a</sup>

Returns	Runaways			Average length of stay (Months)	Average daily child population	Annual Expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (June 30, 1963)				
						All expenditures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (full-time)	Type			Total number of vacancies
	Total	Boys	Girls				Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
---	124	124	---	11	186	317,461	294,027	196,971	97,056	23,434	67	10	38	19	1
1	33	---	33	18.6	75	172,959	159,459	98,260	61,199	13,500	24	4	18	2	3
---	54	50	4	18	404.6	270,916	111,491	111,491	---	159,425	45	2	13	30	1
4	30	30	---	7.4	392.1	994,014	947,781	465,378	482,403	46,233	114	19	41	54	---
39	55	55	---	7.5	137	275,950	175,950	83,450	92,500	100,000	33	4	18	11	---
98	2	---	2	16	---	65,900	65,900	37,500	28,400	---	14	---	---	14	---
---	88	88	---	8	452	1,374,655	1,374,655	1,374,655	---	---	230	18	164	48	1
---	6	6	---	12.8	200	955,589	925,693	686,828	238,865	29,896	111	11	72	28	9
---	35	35	---	8.1	455	1,740,470	1,614,643	1,298,020	316,623	125,827	192	26	137	29	1
---	19	19	---	8.1	841	3,387,207	3,348,290	2,434,547	913,743	38,917	369	21	281	67	5
---	12	---	12	9.8	244	1,207,525	1,161,072	974,728	186,344	46,453	147	15	109	23	2
---	2	---	2	7.5	298	1,920,362	1,320,735	1,031,824	288,911	599,627	201	27	134	40	18
---	1	1	---	10.9	1,165	3,448,223	3,374,760	2,523,646	851,114	73,463	380	26	307	47	12
4	285	285	---	5.4	315	941,774	905,401	734,371	171,030	36,373	130	9	99	22	2
1	77	---	77	10.5	136	507,660	496,970	367,466	129,504	10,690	70	5	59	6	2
15	7	7	---	17	418.6	1,599,275	1,549,869	1,163,998	385,871	49,406	147	15	25	107	4
---	77	77	---	12.1	204	905,565	875,558	668,714	206,844	30,007	135	10	91	34	1
---	47	---	47	20.7	165.3	690,596	686,500	551,982	134,518	4,096	109	11	82	16	13
37	174	174	---	9.9	106	356,254	340,551	233,270	107,281	15,703	50	7	29	14	2
7	44	---	44	9	33.7	150,209	149,652	99,910	49,742	557	25	4	17	4	---
215	132	100	32	13	665	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2
5	248	248	---	16	323	1,264,903	1,232,939	996,150	236,789	31,964	157	26	124	7	6
138	135	135	---	10.6	790.9	1,340,076	1,313,652	687,002	626,650	26,424	168	16	108	44	5
9	13	---	13	11.1	130.6	600,573	793,370	396,685	194,090	9,798	115	12	91	12	---
95	133	133	---	9.6	388.4	764,110	764,110	460,840	303,270	---	115	21	63	31	3
22	2	---	2	10.7	127	600,573	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
46	92	92	---	15	299	937,956	937,956	592,139	345,817	---	141	21	77	43	7
81	93	93	---	12	181	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
3	152	---	152	17	86	341,612	323,077	224,264	98,813	18,535	54	4	37	13	16
2	---	---	---	12	40	565,907	390,098	186,794	203,304	175,809	59	7	31	21	5
3	147	129	18	12	183	636,369	601,625	469,746	131,879	34,744	81	4	66	11	3
---	129	115	14	8.9	194	444,261	428,282	258,472	169,810	15,979	85	16	27	42	3
---	1	1	---	---	252	1,166,578	1,156,947	793,084	363,863	9,631	165	26	28	111	---
---	72	72	---	---	695	2,501,336	2,501,336	1,879,007	622,329	---	388	41	83	264	8
2	24	---	24	8	195	1,427,936	1,423,136	1,038,740	384,396	4,800	220	34	59	127	4
21	66	66	---	9.9	671	885,542	602,207	602,207	---	283,335	163	18	29	116	3
6	47	47	---	6.5	273	1,454,472	1,266,253	859,547	406,706	188,219	203	24	133	46	3
---	2	---	2	7.5	8	330,344	298,007	177,865	120,142	32,337	44	7	26	11	---
5	105	105	---	14	209	833,363	817,682	601,365	216,317	15,681	125	13	85	27	1
---	11	---	11	19	89	391,147	391,147	295,554	95,593	---	64	8	39	17	1
---	209	200	9	8	446.2	946,452	924,488	604,831	319,657	21,963	155	16	100	39	13
99	62	62	---	8	315.8	710,091	710,091	435,916	274,175	---	134	2	31	101	1
45	25	---	25	10	98	328,185	226,735	226,735	---	101,450	64	6	51	7	---
301	44	38	6	9	597	770,397	768,687	493,689	274,998	1,710	177	3	132	42	---
38	61	61	---	7.2	193.4	682,109	672,419	488,331	184,088	9,690	93	9	72	12	---
---	43	---	43	19	92.1	302,115	300,719	215,449	85,270	1,396	46	8	31	7	---

TABLE A. --STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENTS

State schools by State	Children in institutions (June 30, 1963)			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institution			
				Total	Com- mitted by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admis- sions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in after- care	Other releases
	Total	Boys	Girls									
MARYLAND:												
Training School for Boys.....	312	312	---	877	852	---	---	25	854	27	544	283
Boys Village.....	276	276	---	541	526	---	---	15	539	---	---	82
Montrose School for Girls.....	117	---	117	372	211	---	---	161	356	37	160	159
Barrett School for Girls.....	66	---	66	89	83	---	---	6	80	---	---	6
MASSACHUSETTS:												
Industrial School for Boys.....	234	234	---	834	287	54	4	489	723	4	381	338
Lyman School for Boys.....	304	304	---	1,356	443	383	51	479	1,067	2	738	327
Institute for Juvenile Guidance.....	89	89	---	153	---	39	18	96	146	---	124	22
Industrial School for Girls.....	113	---	113	680	156	80	---	444	679	---	222	457
Residential Treatment Center.....	59	59	---	172	66	28	2	17	120	---	87	33
MICHIGAN:												
Boys Training School.....	471	471	---	979	461	94	347	77	896	51	399	446
Girls Training School.....	316	---	316	394	181	41	86	86	387	94	107	186
MINNESOTA:												
State Training School for Boys.....	209	209	---	597	---	241	30	326	606	32	463	111
Home School for Girls.....	185	---	185	214	---	77	12	125	264	9	251	3
Youth Vocational Center.....	31	31	---	107	---	2	---	105	100	1	36	43
MISSISSIPPI:												
Columbia Training School.....	179	137	42	256	215	30	11	---	247	37	189	21
Oakley Training School.....	259	231	28	514	219	39	---	256	483	12	185	286
MISSOURI:												
Training School for Boys.....	459	459	---	504	412	77	11	4	473	3	447	23
Training School for Girls.....	146	---	146	173	136	30	6	1	157	4	147	6
NEBRASKA:												
Boys Training School.....	181	181	---	283	201	42	17	23	238	37	184	17
Girls Training School.....	92	---	92	94	71	20	2	1	103	12	85	6
NEVADA:												
Youth Training Center.....	120	120	---	202	135	67	---	---	176	---	176	---
NEW HAMPSHIRE:												
State Industrial School.....	158	114	44	493	146	37	48	262	484	232	229	255
NEW JERSEY:												
State Home for Girls.....	257	---	257	339	186	64	---	89	371	19	216	136
State Home for Boys.....	680	680	---	1,114	646	299	---	169	1,104	108	765	231
Highfield Treatment Center.....	20	20	---	---	---	---	---	68	69	69	---	---
Turrell Girls Home.....	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	57	59	46	---	13
Warren Residential Group Center.....	20	20	---	---	---	---	---	61	61	61	---	---
NEW MEXICO:												
Boys School.....	274	274	---	319	319	---	---	---	351	---	351	---
Girls' Welfare Home.....	96	---	96	127	95	19	12	1	110	12	103	5
NEW YORK:												
Training School for Boys.....	457	457	---	674	466	159	37	12	784	19	709	56
Agriculture & Industrial School.....	427	427	---	515	434	74	4	3	477	10	439	28
Annex of Training School for Boys...	67	67	---	66	---	---	---	66	56	56	---	---
Training School for Girls.....	398	---	398	490	425	64	1	---	459	13	436	10
Highland Training School for Boys...	139	---	139	213	204	5	3	1	156	14	126	16
New Hampton Training School for Boys	207	207	---	375	215	116	6	38	374	13	316	45
Otisville Training School for Boys..	269	269	---	508	383	113	---	12	534	22	488	24
NORTH CAROLINA:												
Eastern Carolina Training School....	158	158	---	173	147	13	---	13	171	21	116	34
Morrison Training School.....	361	361	---	315	281	26	---	8	318	30	253	35
Stonewall Jackson Training School...	323	323	---	392	318	59	---	15	372	31	277	64
Home & Industrial School for Girls..	268	---	268	191	163	21	---	7	197	20	158	19
Training School for Negro Girls.....	162	---	162	155	121	16	---	18	165	21	107	37
Leonard Training School.....	235	235	---	---	152	76	---	8	236	18	171	---
NORTH DAKOTA:												
State Training School.....	122	89	33	159	128	16	10	5	167	---	128	39
OHIO:												
Girls Industrial School.....	231	---	231	393	---	88	---	305	315	4	304	7
Boys Industrial School.....	673	673	---	1,624	1,269	306	---	49	1,441	5	1,173	263
Training Institution.....	94	94	---	125	114	1	---	10	54	---	28	26
OKLAHOMA:												
State Training School for Boys.....	135	135	---	313	313	---	---	---	307	298	9	---
State Training School for Negro Boys	111	111	---	110	110	---	---	---	105	105	---	---
State Training School for White Girls	122	---	122	141	141	---	---	---	130	119	11	---
State Training School for Negro Girls	53	---	53	41	39	2	---	---	44	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

MENT CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1963, BY STATE SCHOOLS<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Returns	Runaways			Average length of stay (Months)	Average daily child population	Annual Expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (June 30, 1963)				
						All expenditures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (full-time)	Type			Total number of vacancies
	Total	Boys	Girls				Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
233	188	188	---	5	392	1,298,524	1,270,176	964,859	305,317	28,348	212	21	158	33	23
120	224	224	---	6.6	285.6	1,040,194	1,038,194	797,071	241,123	2,000	177	9	137	31	10
20	42	---	42	7.9	130.6	551,151	448,167	353,317	94,850	102,984	78	7	59	12	7
7	14	---	14	8	74	293,884	293,884	223,184	70,700	---	50	7	38	5	---
7	90	90	---	7.1	241	771,733	771,733	596,543	175,190	---	124	9	79	36	12
437	128	128	---	5.5	338.5	1,022,205	1,018,719	725,991	292,728	3,436	157	15	90	52	---
39	2	2	---	8.5	85.3	353,161	291,414	291,414	---	61,746	54	6	15	33	4
---	118	---	118	8	122.8	531,118	528,382	429,262	99,120	2,736	93	11	63	19	7
---	11	11	---	9.5	67	191,569	189,269	142,189	47,080	2,300	29	5	14	10	---
1	99	99	---	---	522	2,427,290	2,000,366	1,608,231	392,135	426,924	271	57	85	129	9
1	81	---	81	---	317	1,125,469	1,085,444	858,830	226,614	40,025	142	24	100	18	10
---	130	130	---	5	354	872,654	872,654	687,054	185,600	---	123	12	99	12	2
---	336	---	336	---	---	623,825	618,453	484,185	134,268	5,372	91	10	67	14	4
---	24	24	---	6	38	115,041	115,041	76,241	38,800	---	14	3	10	1	---
32	101	101	---	10	191	266,521	266,521	135,521	---	131,000	51	3	47	1	4
14	85	85	---	15	277	259,606	254,606	140,628	113,978	5,000	46	3	24	19	---
1	91	91	---	14	480	996,466	877,900	565,485	312,415	118,566	146	9	106	31	14
---	9	---	9	12	153	770,088	507,632	321,564	186,068	262,455	96	8	57	31	2
12	44	44	---	11	207	840,407	516,670	333,142	187,373	319,892	86	9	21	56	---
1	2	---	2	17	84	261,085	259,302	183,528	75,774	1,783	56	8	31	17	3
67	4	4	---	10	145	1,578,628	453,628	242,340	211,288	1,125,000	41	5	30	6	6
46	18	17	1	8	164	575,508	440,329	429,445	10,884	135,179	90	7	71	12	---
2	32	---	32	13	228	810,969	810,969	675,865	135,104	---	144	18	89	37	7
10	111	111	---	9.5	647	1,807,493	1,208,206	1,154,649	385,072	267,772	257	27	152	78	8
---	---	---	---	3.4	20	53,557	53,557	36,502	17,055	---	6	1	2	3	---
---	11	---	11	3.5	16	46,537	46,537	30,250	16,287	---	6	1	2	3	---
---	---	---	---	3.5	20	39,520	39,520	22,909	16,611	---	6	1	2	3	1
87	54	54	---	9	259	767,163	700,043	432,871	236,054	98,238	105	14	69	22	---
---	10	10	---	9	96.6	426,312	332,298	267,172	125,126	34,014	69	9	14	46	---
---	43	43	---	8.7	428	1,899,017	1,820,633	1,515,532	305,101	78,384	289	12	202	75	---
---	92	92	---	12	464	3,160,536	392,298	1,644,821	377,921	1,137,794	279	14	228	37	---
---	2	2	---	21	75	773,143	355,367	321,555	33,812	417,776	87	3	64	20	---
---	3	---	3	10.9	369	2,098,662	1,982,598	1,553,753	428,845	116,064	301	15	220	66	---
---	75	75	---	13.8	177	731,405	561,073	464,528	96,545	170,332	138	3	100	35	---
---	2	2	---	8.5	211	1,340,742	1,329,746	1,027,631	302,115	10,996	209	10	135	64	---
---	19	19	---	6.6	259	1,561,785	1,340,228	1,114,009	226,219	221,557	263	11	187	65	---
13	217	217	---	13.5	157	341,296	276,093	184,558	91,535	65,203	43	5	25	13	1
2	82	82	---	14.2	359.5	539,586	512,086	336,233	175,853	27,500	74	6	51	17	---
59	87	87	---	13	331	437,050	352,216	352,216	---	84,834	79	7	19	53	---
4	16	---	16	19	267	401,512	378,057	227,405	150,652	23,455	51	6	27	18	5
2	113	---	113	15	149	237,653	158,723	156,743	1,980	78,930	38	4	31	3	1
8	23	23	---	14	239	428,167	391,529	235,981	155,548	36,638	57	6	36	15	---
1	74	62	12	14	147	735,099	482,209	265,489	216,720	252,890	67	7	19	41	---
---	156	---	156	7	258	1,211,473	1,166,504	945,650	220,854	44,969	205	13	162	30	---
68	140	140	---	7.3	780.4	2,020,085	1,786,085	1,336,378	449,707	234,000	295	23	222	50	1
---	9	9	---	19	157	662,685	662,685	510,413	152,272	---	121	16	101	4	1
31	33	33	---	5.5	184	375,467	375,467	209,515	165,952	---	61	8	38	15	2
14	63	63	---	12.8	118	251,568	251,568	118,458	133,110	---	43	8	23	12	1
13	25	---	25	9.8	147	273,938	273,938	161,610	112,328	---	60	5	41	14	---
2	5	---	5	13.3	52	102,887	102,887	49,358	53,529	---	21	2	11	7	1



TABLE A. --STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN

State schools by State	Children in institutions (June 30, 1963)			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institution			
				Total	Com- mitted by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admis- sions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in after- care	Other releases
	Total	Boys	Girls									
OREGON:												
MacLaren School for Boys <sup>g</sup> .....	350	350	---	1,123	420	121	582	---	1,106	50	388	668
Hillcrest School.....	140	---	140	447	142	36	9	260	433	18	20	395
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Youth Dev. Center at Warrendale.....	76	76	---	112	112	---	---	---	74	68	6	---
Youth Dev. Center at Canonsburg.....	262	199	163	483	415	---	---	68	546	450	---	96
Youth Rehab. Center at Philadelphia..	244	244	---	758	758	---	---	---	679	679	---	---
Youth Dev. Center at Waynesburg.....	31	---	31	50	34	---	---	16	54	46	---	8
Youth Dev. Center at Cresson.....	---	---	---	32	32	---	---	---	---	8	---	1
PUERTO RICO:												
Delinquent School for Girls.....	148	---	148	448	68	16	---	334	460	43	---	417
Delinquent School for Boys.....	341	341	---	850	230	17	---	603	885	---	159	726
Social Treatment Center.....	19	19	---	179	44	---	1	134	154	8	---	146
Campamento Para Jovenes-Maricao.....	22	22	---	96	37	---	---	59	85	---	11	74
RHODE ISLAND:												
State Training School for Boys.....	90	90	---	494	337	---	---	157	453	299	---	154
State Training School for Girls.....	32	---	32	205	82	---	---	123	197	97	---	100
SOUTH CAROLINA:												
Industrial School for Boys.....	262	262	---	308	264	44	---	---	333	75	237	21
John Richards School for Negro Boys..	342	342	---	493	412	81	---	---	486	72	409	5
Industrial School for Negro Girls....	102	---	102	92	82	10	---	---	113	56	57	---
Industrial School for Girls.....	88	---	88	64	54	8	---	2	65	16	47	2
SOUTH DAKOTA:												
State Training School.....	129	84	45	252	220	22	5	1	221	65	156	13
TENNESSEE:												
State Vocational School for Boys.....	327	327	---	847	597	226	---	24	823	793	26	4
Vocational School for Colored Boys...	289	289	---	345	337	---	---	8	343	335	---	8
Vocational School for Girls.....	164	---	164	173	145	28	---	---	179	2	169	8
Vocational School for Colored Girls..	74	---	74	94	94	---	---	---	102	88	---	14
TEXAS:												
Gatesville School for Boys.....	1,399	1,399	---	2,308	1,379	488	---	441	2,219	1	1,706	512
Gainesville School for Girls.....	272	---	272	536	215	75	---	246	567	---	242	325
Crockett School for Negro Girls.....	132	---	132	176	103	23	---	50	158	---	104	54
UTAH:												
State Industrial School.....	245	156	89	430	243	162	---	25	416	33	383	---
VERMONT:												
The Weeks School.....	123	83	40	209	105	24	46	34	213	25	148	40
VIRGIN ISLANDS:												
Insular Training School.....	64	51	13	15	---	---	---	15	16	---	16	---
VIRGINIA:												
Beaumont School for Boys.....	349	349	---	543	539	---	---	4	513	21	465	27
Hanover School for Boys.....	254	254	---	431	430	---	---	1	373	14	338	21
Bon Air School for Girls.....	132	---	132	198	197	---	---	1	203	14	172	17
J. P. Barrett School for Girls.....	103	---	103	119	116	---	---	3	104	4	91	9
WASHINGTON: <sup>h</sup>												
Green Hill School.....	828	581	247	5,253	742	160	---	4,251	5,295	3	762	4,530
Luther Burbank School.....												
Maple Lane Village.....												
Martha Washington School.....												
WEST VIRGINIA:												
Industrial School for Boys.....	253	253	---	270	209	41	17	3	297	104	186	7
Industrial Home for Girls.....	163	---	163	77	67	10	---	---	91	42	42	7
WISCONSIN:												
School for Girls.....	165	---	165	484	222	123	15	124	464	10	306	148
Kettle Moraine Boys' School <sup>i</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
School for Boys (Wales) <sup>i</sup> .....	504	504	---	2,353	734	457	29	1,133	2,258	8	989	1,261
WYOMING:												
Industrial Institute.....	93	93	---	121	81	21	13	6	123	15	16	92
Girls' School.....	41	---	41	64	56	8	---	---	50	13	31	---

<sup>a</sup> Data culled from Form CB-210-JD, Report From Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children, Annual Information, as reported.

<sup>b</sup> Federal Institution.

<sup>c</sup> Cost and personnel data not available.

<sup>d</sup> Cost and personnel data combined with Florida School for Girls (Ocala).

<sup>e</sup> Combined total for Negro males at Milledgeville and Augusta Divisions.



JENT CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1963, BY STATE SCHOOLS<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Returns	Runaways			Average length of stay (Months)	Average daily child population	Annual Expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (June 30, 1963)				
						All expenditures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (Full-time)	Type			Total number of vacancies
	Total	Boys	Girls				Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
10	117	117	---	5.8	369	1,939,623	1,928,349	1,364,652	563,697	11,273	282	35	205	44	16
1	50	---	50	6	154.5	849,695	848,230	682,580	165,650	1,465	137	8	24	105	4
26	131	131	---	6	94.4	516,353	377,340	185,386	191,954	139,013	81	12	36	33	44
14	131	92	39	12	242	1,176,986	1,136,241	911,017	225,224	40,745	180	18	114	48	9
220	105	105	---	2.11	286	922,749	868,832	610,614	258,218	53,917	142	24	75	43	27
---	9	---	9	8.5	33	185,908	182,530	131,955	50,575	3,378	33	5	18	10	2
---	17	---	17	---	17	135,908	127,107	97,026	30,081	8,801	47	6	16	25	4
---	112	---	112	23.9	146.7	234,122	219,792	148,594	71,198	14,330	60	6	43	11	5
38	282	282	---	16.9	339.4	369,562	360,954	219,344	141,610	8,608	94	7	69	18	11
---	11	11	---	13	43	98,115	93,595	67,196	26,399	4,520	35	5	10	20	1
---	16	16	---	6	28	48,749	44,249	29,431	14,818	4,500	16	3	10	3	1
141	86	86	---	4.5	128.8	504,997	503,724	408,434	95,290	1,274	81	8	52	21	4
22	71	---	71	8	38.8	126,381	126,381	108,307	18,074	---	23	4	17	2	---
17	56	56	---	12	237	194,389	189,389	189,389	---	5,000	54	5	29	20	1
---	19	19	---	9.2	372	246,284	246,284	123,610	122,674	---	41	3	13	25	---
3	10	---	10	11	93	196,002	98,001	57,885	40,116	98,001	17	2	12	3	---
8	3	---	3	11	72.3	152,579	134,736	81,706	53,030	17,843	23	3	16	4	---
7	44	44	---	7.3	134.2	353,499	353,499	225,644	---	127,855	60	8	40	12	1
226	26	26	---	5.5	391	634,697	366,201	366,201	---	268,496	106	9	85	12	1
64	---	---	---	9.7	308	611,051	383,051	253,152	129,899	228,000	81	7	45	29	---
28	7	---	7	14	173	297,804	297,804	189,814	107,990	---	64	5	37	22	---
22	1	---	1	9	76	113,103	113,103	72,636	40,467	---	25	3	21	1	6
3	290	290	---	10	1,572	2,228,912	717,755	1,485,303	572,452	171,156	457	18	358	81	---
---	70	---	70	9.7	275	542,944	504,177	394,011	110,166	38,767	114	12	62	40	1
---	34	---	34	14	141	231,493	214,808	146,577	68,231	16,685	42	6	25	11	---
---	70	65	5	8.3	289	772,118	796,872	504,376	265,496	2,246	105	11	82	12	---
6	25	20	5	15	149	540,342	540,342	343,979	196,363	---	69	6	41	22	6
---	3	3	---	30	62	111,949	110,994	75,625	35,369	965	25	5	16	4	1
96	48	48	---	7.9	350	670,916	607,414	359,785	247,629	63,502	85	9	61	15	---
113	26	26	---	7.7	278	546,663	534,719	331,252	203,467	11,944	78	8	59	11	1
38	22	---	22	8.2	135	342,339	334,191	226,778	107,413	8,148	56	7	45	4	---
12	14	---	14	9.5	103	313,129	261,007	177,604	83,403	52,122	47	6	35	6	---
27	478	367	111	11.1	951	1,019,830	1,011,479	715,232	296,247	8,351	146	15	94	37	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	439,589	439,589	287,667	151,922	---	59	7	37	15	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	919,093	794,694	599,698	194,996	124,399	121	15	85	21	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	304,222	304,222	192,661	111,561	---	42	6	26	10	2
58	20	20	---	9	226	432,932	432,932	227,502	205,430	---	74	8	38	28	---
10	33	---	33	21	157	114,025	114,025	114,025	---	---	40	4	33	3	1
---	115	---	115	6.9	180.9	892,483	874,479	697,220	177,259	18,004	114	11	87	16	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1	95	95	---	6.6	577	2,306,723	2,269,611	1,578,361	691,250	37,112	335	32	240	63	7
32	6	6	---	9	95	199,460	199,460	199,460	---	---	38	4	20	14	---
1	4	---	4	11	---	99,025	97,025	97,025	---	2,000	30	4	24	2	---

<sup>f</sup> Combined with Augusta Division.  
<sup>g</sup> Combined reporting for Camp Necarney and Boys' Work Camp (Tillamook).  
<sup>h</sup> Population data includes combined reporting for the four forestry camps. Annual expenditures and personnel reported by individual schools.  
<sup>i</sup> Combined reporting for Wisconsin Juvenile Training Schools for Boys, including Black River Camp.

TABLE B.--STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Local schools by State	Children in institutions (June 30, 1963)			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
				Total	Com- mitted by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admis- sions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in after- care	Other releases
	Total	Boys	Girls									
CALIFORNIA:												
Chabot Ranch (Alameda Boys' Camp)...	60	60	---	140	137	3	---	---	142	---	75	67
Las Palmas School for Girls.....	86	---	86	112	104	---	8	---	99	71	---	28
Twin Pines Ranch.....	69	69	---	80	80	---	---	---	80	---	66	14
San Benito School for Boys.....	15	15	---	43	43	---	---	---	42	1	23	18
Verdemont Ranch.....	57	57	---	785	66	1	2	716	791	---	45	746
Rancho del Campo.....	68	68	---	141	141	---	---	---	194	82	82	30
Log Cabin Ranch.....	84	84	---	218	140	---	---	78	218	---	125	93
William F. James' Ranch.....	54	54	---	95	83	---	---	12	97	---	68	29
Sonoma Mobile Camp.....	14	14	---	30	28	2	---	---	34	---	30	4
Tulare Co. Boys Camp.....	47	47	---	138	138	---	---	---	137	120	---	17
Alameda Co. Sr. Boys Camp.....	79	79	---	131	131	---	---	---	124	---	89	35
Bar-O-Ranch.....	27	27	---	42	42	---	---	---	42	33	---	14
Natividad Boys' Ranch.....	16	16	---	29	---	---	---	29	20	20	---	---
Camp Karl Holton.....	85	85	---	228	209	---	---	19	228	---	143	85
Alameda Co. Juvenile Home F/Girls...	45	---	45	98	95	---	---	3	79	---	56	23
FLORIDA:												
Duval Co. Par. Home F/Negro Girls...	21	---	21	28	26	---	2	---	20	---	---	---
Dade Co. Children's Home.....	263	178	85	888	888	---	---	---	851	851	---	---
KENTUCKY:												
Ormsby Village.....	93	64	29	140	89	---	31	20	124	31	89	4
Ridgewood.....	49	35	14	58	39	---	12	7	50	8	31	11
LOUISIANA:												
Milne Boys' Home.....	105	105	---	135	92	1	---	42	161	47	29	85
MASSACHUSETTS:												
Middlesex Co. Training School.....	95	95	---	95	95	---	---	---	32	32	---	---
Essex Co. Training School.....	73	64	9	49	49	---	---	---	40	40	---	---
MINNESOTA:												
County Home School.....	121	121	---	595	291	37	---	267	432	14	418	---
Boys Totem Town.....	50	50	---	230	216	---	---	14	214	207	7	---
MISSOURI:												
Missouri Farm (Hills).....	88	88	---	147	132	8	1	6	122	39	72	11
Mermac Hills.....	35	---	35	32	23	1	1	8	18	8	9	1
McCune Home for Boys.....	58	58	---	71	71	---	---	---	78	78	---	---
Jackson Co. Parental Home.....	60	60	---	63	63	---	---	---	71	---	---	---
Hilltop School for Girls.....	51	---	51	46	46	---	---	---	43	13	---	30
OHIO:												
Cleveland Boys' School.....	121	121	---	166	148	18	---	---	164	---	128	36
Blossom Hill School for Girls.....	64	---	64	77	---	---	2	---	64	30	34	---
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Berks County Boys Home.....	13	13	---	19	18	1	---	---	18	11	---	7
Luzerne Co. Indust. School F/Boys...	194	194	---	298	298	---	---	---	290	290	---	---
TEXAS:												
Harris County Boys School.....	47	47	---	67	67	---	---	---	44	---	---	---
Bexar County Boys School.....	36	36	---	81	81	---	---	---	78	---	78	---
Dallas County Boys Indust. School...	57	57	---	42	39	---	3	---	43	6	26	11
Bexar Co. School for Girls.....	11	---	11	35	33	2	---	---	23	---	23	---

<sup>a</sup> Data culled from Form CB-210-JD, Report from Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children, Annual Information, as reported.

<sup>b</sup> Cost data not available.

CENT CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1963, BY LOCAL SCHOOLS<sup>a</sup>

e- rn- es	Runaways			Average length of stay (Months)	Average daily child popula- tion	Annual Expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (June 30, 1963)				
						All expendi- tures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (Full- time)	Type			Total number of vacan- cies
	Total	Boys	Girls				Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Adminis- trative	Treat- ment- and educa- tional	Opera- tional and mainte- nance	
9	29	29	---	7.9	57.2	183,962	181,411	135,373	46,068	2,521	16	3	10	3	---
15	9	---	9	12.1	95.1	652,596	652,126	592,719	59,407	470	93	8	69	16	---
---	9	9	---	10.5	---	185,500	175,500	100,007	75,493	10,000	16	1	15	---	---
---	19	19	---	7.5	---	38,400	38,400	19,400	19,000	---	4	1	3	---	---
3	12	12	---	11.8	55.1	216,579	214,007	117,223	96,784	2,572	19	3	13	3	1
---	36	36	---	8.7	80	216,671	213,255	162,245	51,010	3,416	22	5	11	6	---
---	12	12	---	8.4	84.5	284,267	275,767	152,657	123,110	8,500	16	3	9	4	---
11	26	26	---	9	51.6	146,610	146,131	109,225	36,906	479	19	5	10	4	---
---	4	4	---	6	13.6	35,177	23,897	23,897	---	11,280	4	---	4	---	---
16	13	13	---	5	51.7	106,928	105,774	66,377	39,397	1,154	12	3	6	3	---
9	19	19	---	9	83	231,500	230,965	154,300	76,665	535	22	3	14	5	---
---	10	10	---	8	26	64,448	63,363	31,598	31,765	1,085	6	2	2	2	---
---	7	7	---	8	20	84,845	81,595	51,250	30,345	3,250	8	1	6	1	---
15	37	37	---	7.1	81.1	202,897	202,337	147,335	55,002	560	18	2	12	4	---
---	39	---	39	9.2	58.4	318,418	318,418	270,193	48,225	---	29	3	26	---	8
9	9	---	9	9	24	21,310	6,505	6,505	---	14,805	2	2	---	---	---
88	148	98	50	3.6	289	736,302	732,176	460,925	271,251	4,126	117	12	5	100	---
1	318	200	118	13	111	384,071	384,071	287,260	96,811	---	70	7	28	35	1
1	102	44	58	13	54.5	70,158	70,158	46,395	23,763	---	12	---	9	3	1
6	37	37	---	12	98	229,357	219,359	150,438	68,921	9,998	44	6	17	21	---
---	28	28	---	9	---	370,624	195,073	195,073	---	175,551	43	39	3	1	---
---	15	12	3	24	68	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	33	2	6	25	---
82	92	92	---	6.5	125	605,522	597,808	484,480	113,328	7,714	64	4	39	21	---
69	119	119	---	4.2	64.2	175,660	175,660	129,324	46,336	---	25	3	16	6	---
---	382	382	---	11.1	101.2	227,926	153,534	149,422	4,112	74,392	38	5	25	8	11
---	4	---	4	21	35	112,695	46,475	46,475	---	66,220	14	2	9	3	---
5	89	89	---	5	54	115,711	92,872	61,536	54,175	---	25	1	5	19	---
9	77	77	---	9	40	109,843	107,418	65,603	41,815	2,425	12	2	4	6	2
4	70	---	70	18	57	93,038	90,858	61,408	29,450	2,230	13	4	5	4	5
---	165	165	---	8.4	122	625,403	625,403	321,366	204,037	---	82	2	46	34	1
2	75	75	---	15.0	67.1	352,161	352,161	241,350	110,811	---	58	7	39	12	---
1	9	9	---	14	17	29,009	27,317	10,146	17,171	1,692	2	2	---	---	---
---	74	74	---	---	197.2	314,943	314,943	153,115	161,828	---	68	10	12	46	---
4	8	8	---	13	---	127,509	124,809	71,764	53,045	2,700	19	4	3	12	---
3	18	18	---	7.1	37.8	65,388	57,588	29,820	27,768	7,800	11	1	7	3	---
2	39	39	---	12	66	245,512	215,512	107,430	108,082	30,000	25	5	15	5	---
2	2	---	2	9	8	53,089	43,982	27,710	16,272	9,107	11	2	7	2	2

TABLE C. --STATISTICS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Forestry camps by State	Children in institutions (June 30, 1963)			Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
				Total	Com- mitted by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admis- sions	Total	Discharged outright and directly	Placed in after- care	Other releas-
	Total	Boys	Girls									
ALASKA:												
Youth Conv. Camp and School.....	20	20	---	37	37	---	---	---	33	31	---	2
CALIFORNIA:												
Ben Lomond.....	75	75	---	220	---	---	---	220	212	---	129	83
Mt. Bullion.....	110	110	---	305	---	---	---	305	293	2	224	67
Pine Grove.....	69	69	---	261	---	---	---	261	254	---	144	110
Camp Malibu (Senior) David Gonz.....	74	74	---	216	202	---	---	14	202	---	118	84
Glenn Rocky.....	85	85	---	179	163	---	---	16	210	---	118	92
Camp Kenyon Scudder.....	77	77	---	240	211	---	---	29	228	---	110	118
Joplin Ranch.....	43	43	---	73	72	1	---	---	73	---	57	16
Los Prietos.....	79	79	---	141	131	10	---	---	118	23	95	---
Camp William Mendenhall.....	83	83	---	238	210	---	---	29	234	---	120	114
Sr. Camp C. B. Afflerbaugh.....	83	83	---	216	197	---	---	19	207	---	116	91
Bouquet Canyon Jr. Boys' Camp.....	74	74	---	205	186	---	---	19	211	---	91	120
Jr. Camp Joseph Paige.....	84	84	---	205	198	---	---	7	199	---	105	94
Malibu Junior Camp.....	30	30	---	190	175	---	---	15	148	---	54	94
Senior Camp Fred Miller.....	---	---	---	155	146	---	---	9	76	---	10	66
Junior Camp Vernon Kilpatrick.....	14	14	---	165	156	---	---	9	90	---	17	73
Oak Grove Boys' Camp.....	62	62	---	221	202	---	---	19	218	---	97	121
Camp Joe Scott.....	94	94	---	243	223	---	---	20	252	---	132	120
Camp John Munz.....	90	90	---	281	242	---	---	39	278	---	98	180
Wash. Ridge Youth Camp.....	97	97	---	254	---	---	---	254	253	---	183	70
Camp Owen (Kern Co. Juv. Forestry)...	57	57	---	273	273	---	---	---	216	86	130	---
HAWAII:												
Molokai Forestry Camp.....	18	18	---	16	---	---	---	16	23	4	15	4
ILLINOIS: <sup>b</sup>												
Illinois State Boys' Camp.....	338	338	---	1438	765	---	---	673	1372	7	594	771
Shawnee.....												
Fort Massac.....												
Lowden State.....												
Mississippi Palisades Park.....												
Channahon State Boys' Camp.....												
Forest Union.....												
Mobile State Boys' Camp.....												
Kankakee State Boys' Camp.....	338	338	---	1438	765	---	---	673	1372	7	594	771
New Salem State Boys' Camp.....												
KENTUCKY:												
State Boys' Camp.....	30	30	---	108	108	---	---	---	99	---	67	32
MARYLAND: <sup>d</sup>												
Green Ridge Forestry Camp F/Boys....	86	86	---	285	---	---	---	---	282	---	---	---
Highland (Lanaconing).....												
Meadow Mountain.....												
MINNESOTA:												
Thistledeew Lake Forestry Camp.....	45	45	---	103	---	1	1	101	104	---	73	31
St. Croix Forestry Camp.....	40	40	---	118	---	4	---	114	124	---	83	41
OHIO:												
Mohican Youth Camp.....	29	29	---	70	---	---	---	70	56	---	29	27
Zaleski Youth Camp.....	53	53	---	78	78	---	---	---	75	---	43	32
OREGON: <sup>e</sup>												
Camp Necarney.....	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Boys' Work Camp (Tillamook).....												
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Youth Forestry Camp #1.....	33	33	---	71	27	---	---	44	87	37	---	50
Youth Forestry Camp #2.....	18	18	---	26	26	---	---	---	20	16	---	4
Youth Forestry Camp #3.....	13	13	---	31	31	---	---	---	25	---	18	7
VIRGINIA: <sup>f</sup>												
Natural Bridge Forestry Camp.....	72	72	---	102	57	---	---	45	90	---	73	17
WASHINGTON: <sup>g</sup>												
Cedar Creek.....	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Capitol Forest.....												
Spruce Canyon.....												
Mission Creek.....												
WEST VIRGINIA:												
West Va. Forestry Camp for Boys.....	87	87	---	133	133	---	---	---	140	140	---	---
WISCONSIN: <sup>h</sup>												
Black River Camp.....	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)

<sup>a</sup> Data culled from Form CB-210-JD, Report from Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children, Annual Information, as reported.<sup>b</sup> Combined report for 10 Forestry Camps administered by the Division of Forestry Camps.<sup>c</sup> Cost data incomplete.<sup>d</sup> Combined report from Boys' Forestry Camps.



MENT CHILDREN REPORTING FOR 1963, BY FORESTRY CAMPS<sup>a</sup>

Re- turn- ees	Runaways			Average length of stay (Months)	Average daily child popula- tion	Annual Expenditures (in dollars)					Personnel (June 30, 1963)				
						All expendi- tures	Operating			Capital	Total number of employees (Full- time)	Type			Total number of vacan- cies
	Total	Boys	Girls				Total	Salaries and wages	Other			Adminis- trative	Treat- ment and educa- tional	Opera- tional and mainte- nance	
---	6	6	---	9.8	22.6	162,704	162,704	105,572	57,132	---	13	3	8	2	---
---	6	6	---	7.2	72.0	193,738	193,738	111,024	82,714	---	16	3	11	2	---
---	12	12	---	7.2	115.0	311,867	311,867	178,801	133,066	---	28	3	23	2	1
---	25	25	---	7.2	67.0	180,248	180,248	101,404	78,844	---	15	3	10	2	1
21	29	29	---	7.6	81.8	205,897	205,340	146,639	58,701	557	18	2	12	4	---
20	56	56	---	6.6	65.8	176,477	175,988	128,742	47,246	489	18	2	12	4	---
36	51	51	---	7.6	80.0	192,398	191,393	133,161	58,732	505	18	2	12	4	---
1	10	10	---	8.6	41.8	129,130	114,210	79,000	35,210	14,920	11	1	7	3	---
10	44	44	---	8.0	79.6	208,495	203,473	117,737	85,736	5,022	23	4	16	3	---
18	21	21	---	6.9	82.5	203,683	203,135	143,510	59,625	548	18	2	12	4	---
26	44	44	---	7.3	83.8	222,623	221,989	167,043	54,946	634	21	2	15	4	---
34	41	41	---	8.1	69.3	183,444	182,910	140,573	42,337	534	18	2	12	4	---
33	37	37	---	8.4	84.9	227,053	226,382	176,860	49,522	671	21	2	15	4	---
32	33	33	---	7.7	64.0	188,529	187,981	144,384	43,597	548	18	2	12	4	---
24	38	38	---	5.2	46.7	104,137	103,840	78,567	25,273	297	16	2	12	2	---
14	3	3	---	7.1	52.0	269,461	268,626	219,936	48,690	835	45	3	35	7	---
32	32	32	---	7.1	66.5	189,362	188,810	145,393	43,417	552	17	2	12	3	---
25	36	36	---	7.3	85.7	253,712	252,948	201,155	51,793	764	21	2	15	4	---
50	46	46	---	7.8	85.7	213,925	213,329	157,366	55,963	596	17	2	12	3	---
---	16	16	---	7.2	91.0	236,067	236,067	132,999	103,068	---	21	3	16	2	---
6	44	44	---	5.5	66.7	176,999	171,517	117,323	54,194	5,483	18	4	---	14	---
---	3	3	---	5.0	14.3	62,094	62,094	48,294	13,800	---	10	1	5	4	---
---	55	55	---	---	350.0	1,493,340	1,493,340	799,080	694,260	---	191	33	18	140	---
4	23	23	---	5	30.0	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	9	2	4	3	---
---	---	---	---	3.5	81.0	212,335	212,335	128,083	84,252	---	27	7	---	20	---
---	39	39	---	5.9	40	123,010	123,010	76,010	47,000	---	13	3	9	1	---
---	28	28	---	5.5	45.6	115,059	115,059	71,529	43,530	---	13	2	5	6	---
---	48	48	---	10.5	32	142,800	142,800	81,827	60,973	---	18	3	8	7	---
---	17	17	---	8.5	50	129,843	129,843	80,843	49,000	---	18	3	8	7	---
(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
---	20	20	---	9	34.2	539,369	154,369	104,608	49,761	385,000	20	4	10	6	5
1	5	5	---	10.5	19.0	116,144	108,342	75,655	32,687	7,802	14	2	8	4	11
1	8	8	---	8	16.9	107,848	97,945	69,092	28,853	9,903	14	3	7	4	---
---	12	12	---	10.2	70.3	187,145	173,604	170,712	2,892	13,541	25	4	15	6	---
(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	182,436	182,436	112,779	69,657	---	19	5	9	5	3
						321,572	165,919	103,010	62,909	155,653	19	5	8	6	2
						284,869	284,689	136,634	148,235	---	26	6	13	7	---
						220,011	174,554	112,747	61,807	45,457	19	4	10	5	2
---	68	68	---	11	80	131,220	117,222	51,519	65,703	13,998	16	4	7	5	---
(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)

<sup>e</sup> Included in MacLaren School for Boys (State) report.

<sup>f</sup> Federal Forestry Camp.

<sup>g</sup> Population data combined with the State report of the Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation. Annual expenditures and personnel reported by individual camps.

<sup>h</sup> Included in Wisconsin Juvenile Training Schools for Boys.

TABLE D.--PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE, DIVISION, CAPACITY, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, JUNE 30, 1963

Type, division, capacity, sex and race group served	All institutions		Institutions that reported	
	Number <sup>a</sup>	Percent	Number	Percent
All institutions.....	235	100	230	100
<u>Type</u>				
State.....	144	61	140	61
Local.....	39	17	38	17
Forestry camps.....	52	22	52	22
<u>Division<sup>b</sup></u>				
New England.....	15	7	15	7
Middle Atlantic.....	24	10	24	10
South Atlantic.....	32	14	32	13
East South Central.....	24	10	23	10
East North Central.....	29	12	28	12
West North Central.....	22	9	22	10
West South Central.....	21	9	20	9
Mountain.....	9	4	7	3
Pacific.....	59	25	59	26
<u>Capacity</u>				
Less than 100 children.....	99	42	96	42
100-149 children.....	33	14	33	14
150-199 children.....	25	11	24	10
200-299 children.....	36	15	36	16
300 or more children.....	42	18	41	18
<u>Sex group served</u>				
Boys only.....	155	66	153	66
Girls only.....	60	25	57	25
Boys and girls.....	20	9	20	9
<u>Race group served</u>				
White only.....	23	10	22	10
Nonwhite only.....	23	10	22	10
White and nonwhite.....	189	80	186	80

<sup>a</sup> The list of institutions was compiled for the most part from the "Directory of Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children," Children's Bureau, September, 1963. Changes and additions since the Directory was published were also used.

<sup>b</sup> See Table T page 40 for States included in each division.

TABLE E.--CHILDREN IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY SEX, AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, JUNE 30, 1963

Division and type of institution	Total	All institutions		Institutions that reported		Institutions that did not report <sup>a</sup>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
All institutions.....	38,468	29,996	8,472	29,734	8,119	262	353
New England.....	2,031	1,536	495	1,536	495	---	---
Middle Atlantic.....	3,981	3,071	910	3,071	910	---	---
South Atlantic.....	5,812	4,448	1,364	4,448	1,364	---	---
East South Central.....	5,113	3,956	1,157	3,867	1,157	89	---
East North Central.....	5,184	3,902	1,282	3,902	1,013	---	269
West North Central.....	2,684	1,927	757	1,927	757	---	---
West South Central.....	4,308	3,237	1,071	3,237	1,030	---	41
Mountain.....	1,684	1,298	386	1,125	343	173	43
Pacific.....	7,671	6,621	1,050	6,621	1,050	---	---
State institutions.....	33,264	25,259	8,005	25,086	7,652	173	353
New England.....	1,863	1,377	486	1,377	486	---	---
Middle Atlantic.....	3,715	2,805	910	2,805	910	---	---
South Atlantic.....	5,395	4,074	1,321	4,074	1,321	---	---
East South Central.....	4,740	3,689	1,051	3,689	1,051	---	---
East North Central.....	4,452	3,251	1,201	3,251	932	---	269
West North Central.....	2,136	1,465	671	1,465	671	---	---
West South Central.....	4,052	2,992	1,060	2,992	1,019	---	41
Mountain.....	1,684	1,298	386	1,125	343	173	43
Pacific.....	5,227	4,308	919	4,308	919	---	---
Local institutions.....	2,687	2,220	467	2,131	467	89	---
Forestry camps.....	2,517	2,517	---	2,517	---	---	---

<sup>a</sup> Figures were estimated.

TABLE F.--TYPE OF ADMISSION TO AND DISCHARGE FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN,  
BY DIVISION AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION, 1963

Division and type of institution	Percent distribution									
	Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions				
	Total	Com- mitted by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admis- sions	Total	Dis- charged outright and directly	Placed in after- care	Other releases	
All institutions.....	100.0	52.8	10.3	2.0	34.9	100.0	13.8	51.3	34.9	
New England.....	100.0	41.6	14.8	4.0	39.6	100.0	10.3	49.1	40.6	
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	71.4	13.1	1.0	14.5	100.0	29.5	53.9	16.6	
South Atlantic.....	100.0	70.1	6.2	3.7	20.0	100.0	8.1	54.3	37.6	
East South Central.....	100.0	80.8	8.3	0.2	10.7	100.0	55.5	30.4	14.1	
East North Central.....	100.0	55.1	11.1	3.8	30.0	100.0	3.7	57.0	39.3	
West North Central.....	100.0	41.4	11.3	2.0	45.3	100.0	9.7	53.2	37.1	
West South Central.....	100.0	70.0	17.7	0.4	11.9	100.0	17.7	65.1	17.2	
Mountain.....	100.0	53.1	25.5	3.9	17.5	100.0	5.0	68.4	26.6	
Pacific.....	100.0	28.9	6.0	0.9	64.2	100.0	4.4	46.5	49.1	
State institutions.....	100.0	50.7	12.3	2.3	34.7	100.0	12.4	53.5	34.1	
New England.....	100.0	40.8	15.0	4.1	40.1	100.0	9.0	49.8	41.2	
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	69.5	14.0	1.1	15.4	100.0	24.7	57.5	17.8	
South Atlantic.....	100.0	71.8	6.8	3.5	17.9	100.0	6.7	56.3	37.0	
East South Central.....	100.0	78.2	9.5	0.2	12.1	100.0	50.0	34.4	15.6	
East North Central.....	100.0	55.5	13.0	4.4	27.1	100.0	3.5	58.4	38.1	
West North Central.....	100.0	36.3	13.4	2.5	47.8	100.0	5.1	51.7	43.2	
West South Central.....	100.0	69.1	18.6	0.4	11.9	100.0	17.9	66.2	15.9	
Mountain.....	100.0	53.1	25.5	3.9	17.5	100.0	5.0	68.4	26.6	
Pacific.....	100.0	12.4	9.1	1.3	77.2	100.0	1.4	48.7	49.9	
Local institutions.....	100.0	74.6	1.5	1.0	22.9	100.0	36.8	35.3	27.9	
Forestry camps.....	100.0	54.7	0.3	---	45.0	100.0	9.7	43.7	46.6	

TABLE G.--RETURNEE RATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1963

Division, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Returnee rate (percent) <sup>a</sup>						
		Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 or over	Not reported
All institutions.....	230	13	15	15	10	4	13	160
<u>Division</u>								
New England.....	15	---	---	2	1	---	2	10
Middle Atlantic.....	24	---	1	---	2	1	---	20
South Atlantic.....	32	1	4	2	1	2	1	21
East South Central.....	23	---	1	5	1	---	1	15
East North Central.....	28	3	---	3	1	---	---	21
West North Central.....	22	1	3	2	1	1	---	14
West South Central.....	20	1	2	---	1	---	5	11
Mountain.....	7	---	3	---	---	---	2	2
Pacific.....	59	7	1	1	2	---	2	46
<u>Child population in institutions</u>								
Less than 100 children.....	113	5	6	3	1	---	1	97
100-149 children.....	27	---	3	2	---	1	3	18
150-199 children.....	24	4	2	2	2	---	3	11
200-299 children.....	27	3	1	4	2	1	2	14
300 or more children.....	39	1	3	4	5	2	4	20
<u>Sex group served</u>								
Boys.....	153	10	5	6	7	3	9	113
Girls.....	57	2	8	6	3	---	1	37
Boys and girls.....	20	1	2	3	---	1	3	10
<u>Race group served</u>								
White only.....	22	---	4	4	1	---	4	9
Nonwhite only.....	22	---	4	1	1	---	3	13
White and nonwhite.....	186	13	7	10	8	4	6	138

<sup>a</sup> The returnee rate was computed by dividing the number of children recommitted by court plus those returned for after care violations during the reporting period by the total of all children committed by court.

TABLE H.--RUNAWAY RATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1963

Division, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Runaway rate (percent) <sup>a</sup>							
		Under 2.5	2.5-4.9	5.0-9.9	10.0- 14.9	15.0- 19.9	20.0- 24.9	25.0 or over	Not reported
All institutions.....	230	27	33	52	36	25	12	35	10
<u>Division</u>									
New England.....	15	1	1	4	5	1	2	1	---
Middle Atlantic.....	24	4	1	3	4	4	2	4	2
South Atlantic.....	32	---	5	8	4	4	1	7	3
East South Central.....	23	6	1	4	4	2	2	2	2
East North Central.....	28	4	12	4	2	1	---	5	---
West North Central.....	22	3	1	4	2	4	---	8	---
West South Central.....	20	2	3	8	3	2	---	2	---
Mountain.....	7	---	2	1	1	1	1	1	---
Pacific.....	59	7	7	16	11	6	4	5	3
<u>Child population in institution</u>									
Less than 100 children.....	113	9	18	19	18	15	6	20	8
100-149 children.....	27	2	3	6	6	1	1	8	---
150-199 children.....	24	2	3	6	4	2	3	4	---
200-299 children.....	27	7	3	7	3	4	1	1	1
300-399 children.....	19	4	2	3	5	2	1	2	---
400 or more children.....	20	3	4	11	---	1	---	---	1
<u>Sex group served</u>									
Boys only.....	153	17	22	34	24	19	8	20	9
Girls only.....	57	10	8	16	7	4	2	9	1
Boys and girls.....	20	---	3	2	5	2	2	6	---
<u>Race group served</u>									
White only.....	22	3	2	8	4	---	2	3	---
Nonwhite only.....	22	5	3	4	4	2	---	2	2
White and nonwhite.....	186	19	28	40	28	23	10	30	8

<sup>a</sup> The runaway rate was computed by dividing the number of runaways by the number of children that had been in the institution at any time during the reporting period.



TABLE I. --AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN,  
BY DIVISION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1963

Division, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of insti- tutions	Average length of stay (months)						
		Less than 6	6-8	9-11	12-17	18-23	24 or more	Not Reported
All institutions.....	230	26	67	74	43	13	5	2
<u>Division</u>								
New England.....	15	1	6	3	2	2	1	---
Middle Atlantic.....	24	6	2	10	5	1	---	---
South Atlantic.....	32	4	8	4	9	3	4	---
East South Central.....	23	3	2	11	5	2	---	---
East North Central.....	28	1	8	13	2	2	---	2
West North Central.....	22	5	4	4	6	3	---	---
West South Central.....	20	---	5	8	7	---	---	---
Mountain.....	7	1	1	4	1	---	---	---
Pacific.....	59	5	31	17	6	---	---	---
<u>Child population in institution</u>								
Less than 100 children.....	113	15	34	41	12	8	3	---
100-149 children.....	27	2	8	10	4	1	2	---
150-199 children.....	24	2	6	5	9	2	---	---
200-299 children.....	27	2	8	8	8	1	---	---
300-399 children.....	18	5	4	2	6	---	---	1
400 or more children.....	21	---	7	8	4	1	---	1
<u>Sex group served</u>								
Boys only.....	153	22	52	51	24	3	---	1
Girls only.....	57	3	12	20	12	8	1	1
Boys and girls.....	20	1	3	3	7	2	4	---
<u>Race group served</u>								
White only.....	22	1	5	8	6	2	---	---
Nonwhite only.....	22	1	4	8	8	1	---	---
White and nonwhite.....	186	24	58	58	29	10	5	2

TABLE J. --CAPACITY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN,  
BY SEX GROUP SERVED, 1963

Capacity	Total number of institutions	Sex group served		
		Boys only	Girls only	Boys and girls
All institutions.....	230	153	57	20
Less than 50 children.....	41	34	7	---
50-99 children.....	55	40	14	1
100-149 children.....	33	16	15	2
150-199 children.....	24	10	7	7
200-249 children.....	15	8	5	2
250-299 children.....	21	13	4	4
300-399 children.....	20	13	5	2
400 or more children.....	21	19	---	2

TABLE K. --OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CAPACITY, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1963

Division, capacity, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Percent occupancy <sup>a</sup>							
		Less than 50	50.0-59.9	60.0-69.9	70.0-79.9	80.0-89.9	90.0-99.9	100 or over	
								100	Over 100
All institutions.....	230	10	8	20	19	44	49	9	71
<u>Division</u>									
New England.....	15	----	---	3	2	4	2	1	3
Middle Atlantic.....	24	4	2	4	4	4	1	1	4
South Atlantic.....	32	1	1	2	4	6	6	2	10
East South Central.....	23	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	11
East North Central.....	28	---	---	1	---	9	7	1	10
West North Central.....	22	1	---	5	4	5	3	---	4
West South Central.....	20	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	7
Mountain.....	7	---	---	1	---	1	3	---	2
Pacific.....	59	2	3	---	2	11	19	2	20
<u>Capacity</u>									
Less than 100 children....	96	6	7	8	6	17	23	8	21
100-149 children.....	33	1	---	4	3	10	6	---	9
150-199 children.....	24	1	---	2	2	5	8	---	6
200-299 children.....	36	---	1	3	6	8	5	1	12
300 or more children.....	41	2	---	3	2	4	7	---	23
<u>Sex group served</u>									
Boys only.....	153	6	7	10	10	27	37	7	49
Girls only.....	57	3	1	8	6	11	10	2	16
Boys and girls.....	20	1	---	2	3	6	2	---	6
<u>Race group served</u>									
White only.....	22	---	---	1	2	4	6	---	9
Nonwhite only.....	22	1	2	1	---	---	5	1	12
White and nonwhite.....	186	9	6	18	17	40	38	8	50

<sup>a</sup> Percent occupancy was computed by dividing the number of resident children on June 30, 1963 by the capacity of the institution.

TABLE L. --AGENCY PROVIDING CARE OR SUPERVISION TO CHILDREN PLACED IN AFTERCARE FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, JUNE 30, 1963

Division and type of institution	Percent distribution							
	Total	Institution or parent agency			Other State or local welfare department	Other State or local probation department	Other public agency (incl. Federal)	Voluntary agency
		In own or relatives' home	In foster or boarding home	In other places				
All institutions.....	100.0	46.0	4.6	35.4	2.8	8.3	1.8	1.1
New England.....	100.0	77.1	7.6	13.4	1.6	---	*	---
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	7.8	5.6	83.2	*	3.3	*	---
South Atlantic.....	100.0	60.8	2.8	17.1	12.7	---	6.5	*
East South Central.....	100.0	33.7	2.2	40.5	5.9	17.6	*	*
East North Central.....	100.0	34.4	4.6	51.5	*	9.3	---	*
West North Central.....	100.0	75.9	6.4	4.1	8.7	2.9	1.9	*
West South Central.....	100.0	39.4	*	22.0	0.9	29.9	1.5	5.9
Mountain.....	100.0	77.4	3.4	2.8	*	0.6	15.5	*
Pacific.....	100.0	75.5	8.7	11.1	1.4	1.3	*	1.9
State institutions.....	100.0	45.6	4.6	36.4	2.9	7.9	1.4	1.1
New England.....	100.0	77.1	7.6	13.4	1.6	---	*	---
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	7.8	5.6	83.5	*	2.9	*	---
South Atlantic.....	100.0	64.4	3.0	17.5	14.0	---	1.0	*
East South Central.....	100.0	38.5	2.5	46.2	6.7	5.8	*	*
East North Central.....	100.0	35.6	5.1	48.3	*	10.8	---	*
West North Central.....	100.0	71.0	7.6	4.8	10.7	3.6	2.3	*
West South Central.....	100.0	39.6	*	22.6	*	29.4	1.6	6.1
Mountain.....	100.0	77.4	3.4	2.8	*	0.6	15.5	*
Pacific.....	100.0	78.4	7.1	9.5	1.4	1.3	*	2.1
Local institutions.....	100.0	68.3	1.5	6.5	2.0	21.5	*	*
Forestry camps.....	100.0	30.9	7.9	46.1	0.7	2.4	10.9	1.1

\*Less than 0.5 percent

TABLE M.--ANNUAL EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, 1963

Division and type of institution	All expenditures <sup>a</sup>	Operating expenditures			Average daily child population	Per capita operating expenditures
		Total	Salaries and wages	Other		
All institutions.....	\$119,663,892	\$108,272,905	\$78,991,062	\$29,281,843	\$39,231	\$2,760
New England.....	7,568,023	7,140,562	5,595,113	1,545,449	2,062	3,463
Middle Atlantic.....	19,281,584	16,186,063	12,567,370	3,618,693	4,002	4,044
South Atlantic.....	12,255,925	11,495,354	8,217,141	3,278,213	5,450	2,109
East South Central.....	9,041,216	7,842,021	5,032,418	2,809,603	5,212	1,505
East North Central.....	19,490,715	18,379,238	13,504,633	4,874,605	5,305	3,465
West North Central.....	10,256,004	8,777,973	6,222,451	2,555,522	2,993	2,933
West South Central.....	8,161,651	7,493,876	4,972,766	2,521,110	4,490	1,669
Mountain.....	4,563,573	4,446,879	3,325,168	1,121,711	1,498	2,969
Pacific.....	29,045,201	26,510,939	19,554,002	6,956,937	8,219	3,226
State institutions.....	102,583,028	92,384,183	68,268,045	24,116,138	34,054	2,713
New England.....	7,197,399	6,945,489	5,400,040	1,545,449	1,994	3,483
Middle Atlantic.....	18,174,272	15,483,147	12,154,754	3,328,393	3,718	4,164
South Atlantic.....	11,062,883	10,390,425	7,409,685	2,980,740	5,023	2,069
East South Central.....	8,283,604	7,103,340	4,564,988	2,538,352	4,899	1,450
East North Central.....	16,507,541	15,408,741	11,771,592	3,637,149	4,559	3,380
West North Central.....	8,577,490	7,252,440	5,076,664	2,175,776	2,431	2,983
West South Central.....	7,440,796	6,832,626	4,585,604	2,247,022	4,224	1,618
Mountain.....	4,563,573	4,446,879	3,325,168	1,121,711	1,498	2,969
Pacific.....	20,775,471	18,521,096	13,979,550	4,541,546	5,708	3,245
Local institutions.....	8,158,647	7,691,388	5,378,390	2,312,998	2,613	2,944
Forestry camps.....	8,922,217	8,197,334	5,344,627	2,852,707	2,564	3,198

<sup>a</sup> This amount represents total expenditures, including outlay for capital improvements as well as operating costs, for only those institutions reporting. Estimated total expenditures for all institutions is \$125,000,000.

TABLE N.--ANNUAL PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, AVERAGE DAILY CHILD POPULATION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1963

Division, average daily child population, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Annual per capita operation expenditure <sup>a</sup>							
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,499	\$1,500-1,999	\$2,000-2,499	\$2,500-2,999	\$3,000-3,499	\$3,500 and over	Not reported
All institutions.....	230	21	17	26	29	42	29	61	5
<u>Division</u>									
New England.....	15	---	---	---	---	2	6	5	2
Middle Atlantic.....	24	---	---	3	1	2	3	15	---
South Atlantic.....	32	1	8	7	3	4	3	5	1
East South Central.....	23	7	3	6	3	1	1	2	---
East North Central.....	28	11	---	---	3	3	1	10	---
West North Central.....	22	---	1	4	2	4	6	5	---
West South Central.....	20	2	3	5	6	1	1	2	---
Mountain.....	7	---	---	1	1	3	---	---	2
Pacific.....	59	---	2	---	10	22	8	17	---
<u>Average daily child population</u>									
Less than 100 children...	117	12	5	10	18	32	9	29	2
100-149 children.....	24	---	3	4	3	3	4	6	1
150-199 children.....	20	3	1	4	1	1	5	5	---
200-299 children.....	32	2	2	4	1	4	7	12	---
300-399 children.....	18	2	4	2	3	1	3	3	---
400 or more children.....	19	2	2	2	3	1	1	6	2
<u>Sex group served</u>									
Boys.....	153	15	10	15	24	35	17	35	2
Girls.....	57	3	5	9	3	3	9	24	1
Boys and girls.....	20	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	2
<u>Race group served</u>									
White.....	22	3	3	8	5	---	1	2	---
Nonwhite.....	22	6	6	5	3	1	---	1	---
White and nonwhite.....	186	12	8	13	21	41	28	58	5

<sup>a</sup> Annual per capita operating expenditure was obtained by dividing the total operating expenditure by the average daily child population.

TABLE O.--PERSONNEL IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEE AND NUMBER OF VACANCIES, AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, JUNE 30, 1963

Division and type of institution	Total number of employees	Percent distribution				Total number of vacancies	Percent vacancies <sup>a</sup>
		Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance		
All institutions.....	17,001	100.0	10.5	60.8	28.7	543	3.1
New England.....	1,179	100.0	12.7	61.7	25.6	47	3.8
Middle Atlantic.....	2,661	100.0	8.0	64.8	27.2	120	4.3
South Atlantic.....	1,940	100.0	10.9	66.4	22.7	89	4.4
East South Central.....	1,415	100.0	10.9	57.2	31.9	53	3.6
East North Central.....	2,822	100.0	12.3	47.2	40.5	56	1.9
West South Central.....	1,524	100.0	7.9	61.0	31.1	8	0.5
West North Central.....	1,392	100.0	10.9	61.1	28.0	49	3.4
Mountain.....	605	100.0	10.6	55.5	33.9	11	1.8
Pacific.....	3,463	100.0	10.8	67.7	21.5	110	3.1
State institutions.....	14,978	100.0	9.8	62.7	27.5	488	3.2
New England.....	1,103	100.0	9.9	65.1	25.0	47	4.1
Middle Atlantic.....	2,543	100.0	7.6	66.3	26.1	104	3.9
South Atlantic.....	1,781	100.0	10.6	68.7	20.7	89	4.8
East South Central.....	1,296	100.0	10.8	62.1	27.1	53	3.9
East North Central.....	2,406	100.0	12.2	49.5	38.3	55	2.2
West South Central.....	1,414	100.0	7.1	62.3	30.6	6	0.4
West North Central.....	1,175	100.0	10.7	62.4	26.9	31	2.6
Mountain.....	605	100.0	10.6	55.5	33.9	11	1.8
Pacific.....	2,655	100.0	9.7	68.3	22.0	92	3.3
Local institutions.....	1,128	100.0	15.1	46.6	38.3	30	2.6
Forestry camps.....	895	100.0	16.1	47.8	36.1	25	2.7

<sup>a</sup> Percent vacancies was computed by dividing the number of vacancies by the sum of the number of employees plus the number of vacancies.

TABLE P.--ACCESSION AND SEPARATION RATES OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND DIVISION, 1963

Division and type of institution	Rate (percent) <sup>a</sup>							
	Accessions				Separations			
	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance
All institutions.....	23.9	28.8	24.3	21.1	20.4	25.0	20.3	19.0
New England.....	13.4	10.7	15.7	9.3	13.3	10.0	15.7	10.3
Middle Atlantic.....	14.7	15.5	16.3	10.8	12.1	11.3	14.4	6.8
South Atlantic.....	22.2	38.7	21.8	15.4	19.8	36.3	19.1	13.8
East South Central.....	24.3	22.7	28.8	16.8	22.1	24.7	23.2	19.3
East North Central.....	40.8	52.6	40.3	37.6	34.8	45.4	35.1	31.1
West North Central.....	23.6	16.4	26.1	20.8	22.1	13.8	25.5	17.7
West South Central.....	11.7	18.3	10.1	13.3	10.7	15.0	6.6	17.5
Mountain.....	33.6	17.2	44.9	20.0	26.4	12.5	35.4	16.1
Pacific.....	25.2	28.4	25.8	21.9	19.8	23.3	18.8	21.4
State institutions.....	23.4	29.3	23.2	21.8	20.1	26.9	18.9	20.4
New England.....	14.1	12.8	15.9	10.1	14.3	11.9	15.9	11.2
Middle Atlantic.....	14.9	16.7	16.4	10.7	12.0	11.5	14.0	6.9
South Atlantic.....	22.2	42.0	20.8	16.8	19.8	39.9	18.1	15.2
East South Central.....	24.1	22.4	28.6	16.8	22.0	24.4	23.1	19.2
East North Central.....	40.4	51.2	38.1	40.0	35.5	49.5	33.5	33.7
West North Central.....	24.7	18.3	26.9	22.2	21.9	15.1	23.5	20.9
West South Central.....	10.5	17.0	9.4	11.3	9.3	12.0	5.8	16.0
Mountain.....	33.6	17.2	44.9	20.0	26.4	12.5	35.4	16.1
Pacific.....	23.2	27.1	22.9	22.6	18.1	24.8	15.3	23.9
Local institutions.....	22.3	15.3	32.9	12.0	20.6	11.2	34.4	7.4
Forestry camps.....	33.6	38.9	39.0	24.1	20.5	21.5	33.4	17.6

<sup>a</sup> Accession and separation rates were computed by dividing the number of accessions or separations during the reporting period by the number of employees on the last day of the reporting period.



TABLE Q. --ACCESSION AND SEPARATION RATES OF FULL TIME PERSONNEL, BY CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1963

Child population in institution, sex and race group served	Rates (percent) <sup>a</sup>							
	Accessions				Separations			
	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance
<u>Child population in institution</u>								
Less than 100 children.....	23.4	21.1	28.2	14.5	21.2	14.7	26.0	14.0
100-149 children.....	28.3	15.1	33.8	23.6	21.1	9.9	23.8	21.6
150-199 children.....	20.5	26.1	18.8	24.9	18.3	28.4	17.8	20.2
200-299 children.....	23.2	36.4	23.3	19.0	21.5	34.0	21.5	16.4
300-399 children.....	23.2	44.9	23.7	11.9	18.3	41.1	15.0	16.9
400 or more children.....	23.5	24.7	22.1	26.1	19.9	20.3	19.0	21.9
<u>Sex group served</u>								
Boys only.....	24.4	31.5	23.0	22.7	21.2	27.9	20.9	19.6
Girls only.....	21.7	22.1	24.1	16.3	18.8	17.8	18.9	18.8
Boys and girls.....	21.1	20.7	33.5	11.3	15.4	18.5	18.6	9.2
<u>Race group served</u>								
White only.....	18.9	22.3	19.8	15.9	19.6	22.3	18.0	22.0
Nonwhite only.....	19.5	25.0	21.5	13.1	13.8	23.1	11.2	16.3
White and nonwhite.....	24.3	29.2	24.9	21.2	20.7	25.1	21.2	18.0

<sup>a</sup> See table P for definition.

TABLE R. --RATIO OF CHILDREN TO EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY DIVISION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, JUNE 30, 1963

Division, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Child-employee ratio <sup>a</sup>			
	Total	Administrative employees	Treatment and educational employees	Operational and maintenance employees
All institutions.....	2.3	22.0	3.8	8.1
<u>Division</u>				
New England.....	1.7	13.7	2.8	6.8
Middle Atlantic.....	1.5	18.8	2.3	5.5
South Atlantic.....	2.8	25.7	4.2	12.4
East South Central.....	3.7	33.8	6.4	11.6
East North Central.....	1.9	15.2	4.0	4.6
West South Central.....	2.9	38.1	4.8	9.5
West North Central.....	2.2	19.7	3.5	7.7
Mountain.....	2.5	23.4	4.5	7.3
Pacific.....	2.4	22.1	3.5	11.1
<u>Child population in institution</u>				
Less than 100 children.....	2.3	16.5	4.3	7.3
100-149 children.....	2.1	16.6	3.4	8.8
150-199 children.....	2.0	20.0	3.2	7.1
200-299 children.....	2.0	21.2	3.1	7.6
300-399 children.....	2.4	22.5	4.0	8.3
400 or more children.....	2.7	31.7	4.4	8.9
<u>Sex group served</u>				
Boys only.....	2.4	23.1	4.0	8.3
Girls only.....	1.8	16.4	2.8	7.3
Boys and girls.....	2.7	30.2	4.8	8.0
<u>Race group served</u>				
White only.....	3.2	32.0	5.3	10.5
Nonwhite only.....	4.1	42.2	6.7	14.6
White and nonwhite.....	2.1	19.5	3.4	7.3

<sup>a</sup> The child employee ratio was computed by dividing the average daily child population in the institutions by the average of full-time employees.

TABLE S.--PERSONNEL VACANCIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY CHILD-EMPLOYEE RATIO, JUNE 30, 1963

Child-employee ratio <sup>a</sup>	Total number of institutions	Percent of personnel vacancies <sup>a</sup>						
		None	0.1-1.9	2.0-3.9	4.0-5.9	6.0-7.9	8.0-9.9	10.0-or over
All institutions.	230	131	30	24	15	10	10	10
1.5 or less....	42	25	5	2	6	2	---	2
1.6-2.0.....	45	19	6	5	4	3	5	3
2.1-2.5.....	37	19	6	4	3	2	2	1
2.6-3.0.....	28	17	5	5	---	1	---	---
3.1-3.5.....	21	14	1	2	1	---	1	2
3.6-4.0.....	22	13	3	3	---	1	---	2
4.1-5.0.....	24	16	4	2	1	1	---	---
5.1 or over....	11	8	---	1	---	---	2	---

<sup>a</sup> See tables O and R for definitions.

TABLE T.--DIVISIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF STATES, 1963<sup>a</sup>

NEW ENGLAND	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL
Connecticut	Alabama	Arkansas
Maine	Florida	Louisiana
Massachusetts	Georgia	New Mexico
New Hampshire	Mississippi	Oklahoma
Rhode Island	South Carolina	Texas
Vermont	Tennessee	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	EAST NORTH CENTRAL	MOUNTAIN
Delaware	Illinois	Colorado
New Jersey	Indiana	Idaho
New York	Michigan	Montana
Pennsylvania	Ohio	Utah
	Wisconsin	Wyoming
SOUTH ATLANTIC	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	PACIFIC
District of Columbia	Iowa	Alaska
Kentucky	Kansas	Arizona
Maryland	Minnesota	Nevada
North Carolina	Missouri	Oregon
Virginia	Nebraska	Washington
West Virginia	North Dakota	California
Puerto Rico	South Dakota	Hawaii
Virgin Islands		

<sup>a</sup> The division of States was adopted from the standard regional classification of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.